



APRIL 1951

The
ELECTRICAL WORKERS'
Journal

AFFILIATED WITH
THE AMERICAN
FEDERATION OF LABOR



I.B.E.W. *Salutes the* **SHEET METAL WORKERS' INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION**



ROBERT BYRON
General President



LOUIS M. WICKLEIN
General Secretary-Treasurer

Patriotic support of the nation in peace and war has always characterized the attitude of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association. As an always active member of both the Building and Construction Trades and of the Metal Trades Departments of the American Federation of Labor, the Association has had ample opportunity to realize the strategic importance of its members' skills to the country's welfare. Sheet Metal Workers represent a versatility of craftsmanship which is drawn upon in many fields of endeavor—building construction, fabrication, sign and store front building, coppersmithing, railroad shop work, auto sheet metal work, roofing, duct, air conditioning and ventilation work.

The Sheet Metal Workers' International Association is headed by General President Robert Byron and General Secretary-Treasurer Louis M. Wicklein. Both have long been active in the American labor movement and have made contributions toward the peace and progress, not only of their own union, but of the entire field of organized labor. An active and alert leadership together with a loyal and harmonious membership make the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association one of the most respected affiliates of the A. F. of L.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' Journal

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD

OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS★



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April, 1951

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HOW MANY of our readers realize that they have an interest in a printing plant—the largest printing plant in the world?

Whirling away on a 24-hour schedule in a big building located right in the heart of the Nation's capital and nearly in the shadow of its Capitol building, is the greatest aggregation of printing machinery in the world—machinery that belongs to, and produces for us, Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public, the taxpayers of the United States. We refer to Uncle Sam's mammoth print shop, the Government Printing Office, more familiarly known as the "GPO," where every day literally millions of copies of the pamphlets and forms and cards that make up the tremendously important "paper work" of our nation, emerge from the hundreds of electric printing and binding machines housed in the big, red barn of a building at North Capitol and H Streets.

Far From Typical

We speak of a printing office and the mind conjures up a mental image of a neat room set up to do printing. But anyone who thinks



John J. Deviny, Public Printer. He has control of Government Printing Office.

our Government Printing Office is just that—only perhaps on a little larger scale, is due for a terrific surprise, because that would be comparable to calling the Rocky Mountains a row of foothills or describing the Grand Canyon as a valley.

The main building alone covers 33½ acres of floor space and more

than 7000 men and women are employed full time carrying on an \$80,000,000 printing business for Uncle Sam.

Vast Variety

This Government Printing Office was established by an Act of Congress back in 1860 and has played no small part in the development of our nation. This largest printing plant in the world with its tremendous yearly volume of printing has aided the smooth and efficient operation of government by supplying all the necessary forms and documents for the conduct of official business. In addition to this, it prints millions of books, pamphlets and folders on matters affecting the welfare of our people who are thus permitted to share the benefits of the study and research and laboratory discoveries carried on by specialists employed by the various branches of our Government.

Our readers may be interested in some of the specific jobs carried on by their GPO.

You know all those penny postcards you mail out in a year, well the GPO prints them—four billion

of them! And those money orders you fill out—GPO prints 250,000,000 a year. It prints 327,000,000 income tax forms annually and some 632,000,000 pamphlets plus hundreds of other items, from the Social Security card you carry in your pocket to that letter that brings "Greetings" from your Draft Board. And remember V-Mail? The GPO printed 21,000,000 V-Mail forms every seven days! To sum it all up, your Government Printing Office prints, or directs the printing, of practically everything the Government has to put down on paper.

Of course all this tremendous operation costs money—lots of money—but it is still cheaper and much more efficient and convenient for the Government to have its own plant located in Washington, where the work can be turned out speedily and cost determined later, than if its printing were sent out to commercial printers. Speed is often, "of the essence" and speed and efficiency are bywords at the GPO from top management right on down. In addition there's the security angle; security can be enforced much more rigidly within the Government Printing Office



In no other printing establishment is perfect lighting more important. Here men of L.U. 121 set fixtures.

than if work were farmed out to printers all over the nation.

And much of the work turned out at the GPO is highly confidential. Take just one little phase of the material turned out for our troops during World War II. The foreign-language guides printed for our armed forces would have been a direct tip-off to our strategy had they fallen into the hands of an enemy agent. From the language and quantity printed, the Germans could have determined what course the Allies were going to take and the Japanese could have ascertained whether we would

strike directly at Japan or land on the China coast.

Since much of its work is "hush-hush" at least for a time, every precaution is taken in the selection of personnel at the GPO. There are many grilled sections, known to the employes as "monkey cages" around the Government Printing Office, securing from curious eyes the printed material marked "top secret"—material that must be gotten down in black and white before the general public is told about it.

The employes who work in these cages—all categories—pressmen, type-setters, engravers, proof-readers, are thoroughly checked by the FBI before they ever report for a job.

Carrying out safety measures too, both in war and peacetime, few sight-seers ever get a look inside the GPO except on a carefully conducted tour, diverted from any work bordering on the confidential. There is a permanent staff of security personnel numbering 76 guards, who carefully check on employes, visitors, and even trusted Congressional secretaries and staff of other Government agencies having business at the GPO. And daily FBI agents flash their badges to GPO guards and enter



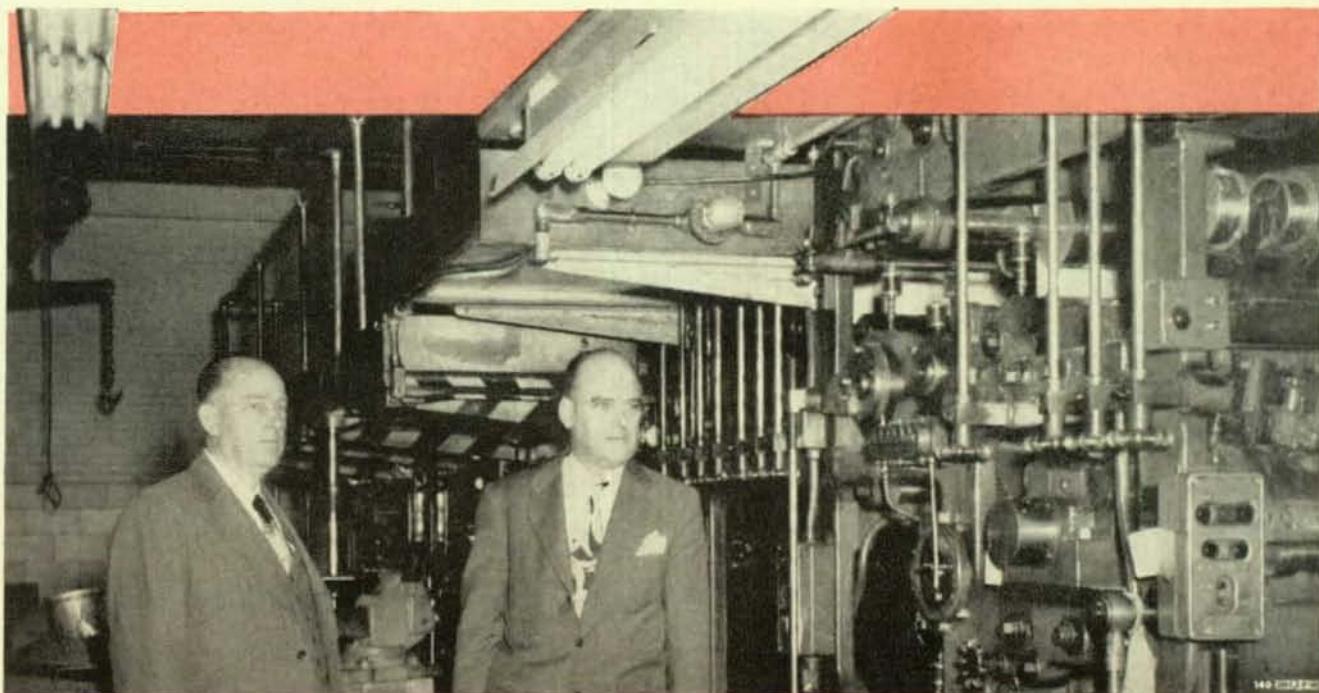
Willard A. Anderson
G. P. O. Plant Engineer



Carl B. Johnson
President of L. U. 121



E. Joseph Aronoff
Classification and Organizational



Brother Timothy Newkirk, left, chief electrician at G.P.O., charter member of L.U. 121, and W. A. Anderson, plant engineer, look at one of the three high-speed Congressional Record presses. These can produce 12,000 64-page Records each hour. Three more are on order. They will have a capacity of 20,000 Records per hour and will cost a million dollars.

to roam about the building, and not even top GPO officials are aware of these check-up tours.

So much for security. We mentioned a few paragraphs back, the question of the cost of printing by the GPO. Here is how it is financed by our Federal Government. Every department of the Government gets its own appropriation for printing from Congress, and then the GPO charges each department for whatever jobs are done for it.

Has Big Customers

Here is a general picture of what happened last year in the allocation line. Congress itself ran up a \$7,775,000 printing bill with the Government Printing Office. The Treasury Department had a \$5,000,000 bill for income tax and customs returns. The Post Office Department ordered \$4,800,000 worth of postcards, money orders etc. But the biggest customer was the National Military Establishment with orders totaling \$14,450,000, and the smallest was the Panama Railroad which ordered \$9.80 worth of letterheads.

You may be wondering what printing Congress spent over seven and a half million dollars on. Well, the greatest part of that sum represents the printing of the Con-

gressional Record which costs \$82 a page. Since Congress is actually the "boss" of the GPO, the greatest care is taken in the printing of the "Record," which records the remarks of all the Congressmen in both houses. And this, readers, is a stupendous task expertly executed by GPO personnel. All Congressional printing—the Record, Bills, Hearings, etc. are produced on an overnight basis. The night shift is the one which handles Congressional work. Everything that is received by midnight of one day is printed and rushed to the homes and offices of Senators and Representatives, by special messengers using a fleet of light trucks, before eight o'clock the next morning.

Printing the "Record"

No newspaper—not even the remarkable *New York Times* has the production problems which confront the Government Printing Office in getting out that Congressional Record. Its pages measure 11 and $\frac{3}{8}$ by 9 and $\frac{1}{8}$ inches, but heaven only knows how many pages it is going to run. It might be four pages (very unlikely)—it may run 275 (quite likely!).

Before we begin to tell you how our I.B.E.W. members fit into this

vast scope of work, we want to complete the picture, so you will know as much as possible about this biggest general printing office in the world, which belongs to each of us, as citizens of these United States.

The GPO turns out about 100,000 individual jobs a year. It uses 150 million pounds of paper annually, or 10 railway cars full a day, shunted in from nearby Union Station.

Regular Jobs

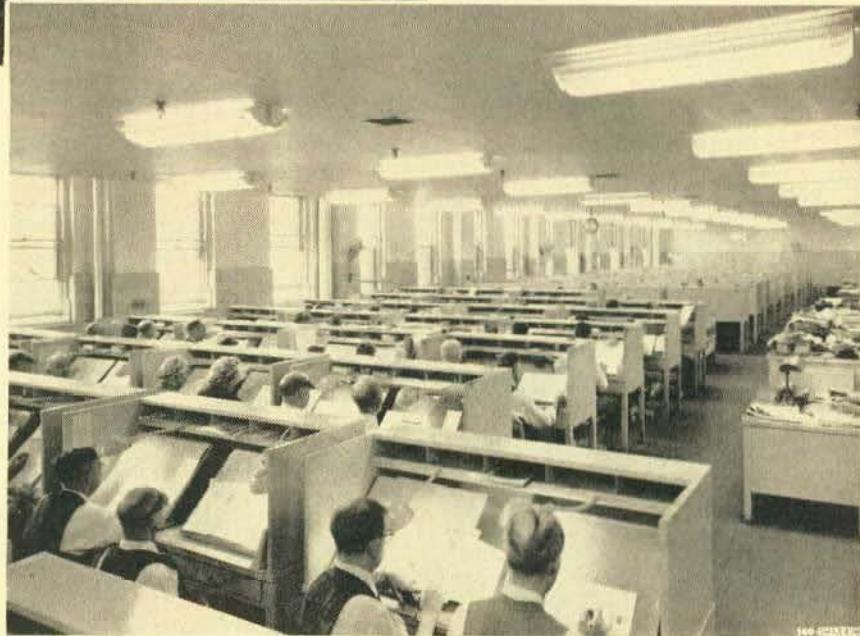
One-hundred-fifty regular dated publications are printed at GPO, for example "The Federal Register," "Survey of Current Business," and "Monthly Labor Review."

The GPO puts out literally thousands of pamphlets for the public benefit. The Superintendent of Documents or the "Soup Doc" as he is more familiarly called by GPO employees, lists 50,000 titles of books and pamphlets which can be purchased from his office—titles which cover everything from "Aerodynamics for Pilots," or "Commercial Relations with the Dominican Republic" to treatises on how to prospect for uranium or make cheese. The GPO best seller of all time has been "Infant Care."



The picture at left shows one of the main proof-reading rooms at the GPO before modern lighting was installed. Individual desk lights provided virtually all light, resulting in uneven illumination which was hard on proofreaders and lowered efficiency.

Photograph below dramatically demonstrates how modern fixtures resulted in a raising of the general lighting level. The Government Printing Office has the largest proofreading force in the world. Some sections handle only top-secret government data.



which sold over six million copies at a cost of 15 cents each.

A commercial business of over \$3,000,000 representing the sale of some 30,000,000 pamphlets is done annually by the "Soup Doc."

The price of all GPO books and pamphlets is extremely reasonable (average is 10 cents) and many of them contain much valuable material, analyzed, summarized and presented to best advantage. These are offered at such low prices because the various Government Departments need the studies made for their use in promoting the welfare of our citizens, and they stand the entire cost of research, study and initial printing. The price then charged to the public, represents only cost of paper and printing time.

Many Inquiries Handled

We may mention that 10,000 letters of order and inquiry are handled daily at the GPO.

And now we arrive at the most important part of this article for members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. That is, the very important part our I.B.E.W. members play in the nation's print shop.

In all these mammoth operations, it is *electrical* printing presses and *electrical* composing machines and *electrically-operated* bindery machines that are turning out the miles and miles of printed material daily—facilities that could easily print the Bible in a single day.

You should see the electric presses grinding out their reams of printed words—there are those

of every imaginable size and description—rotary, horizontal, flat-beds, overheads, verticals, off-sets—even six hand-fed presses are available in this office which is a monument to mechanization.

Role of I.B.E.W.

And to quote one of our old slogans, "Where electricity goes, there goes the I.B.E.W." Yes, it is members of our Local Union 121 who install, maintain, repair and service, every bit of electrical equipment in the 33½ acres of floor space that make up the GPO. As Mr. Morsberger, Assistant to the Planning Manager, one of the gentlemen we interviewed to get this story, put it, "There's electrical equipment every place, which your I.B.E.W. men take care of for us. We have 200 presses in constant operation, 368 composing machines, over 250 major heavy bindery machines, all requiring electrical maintenance by your

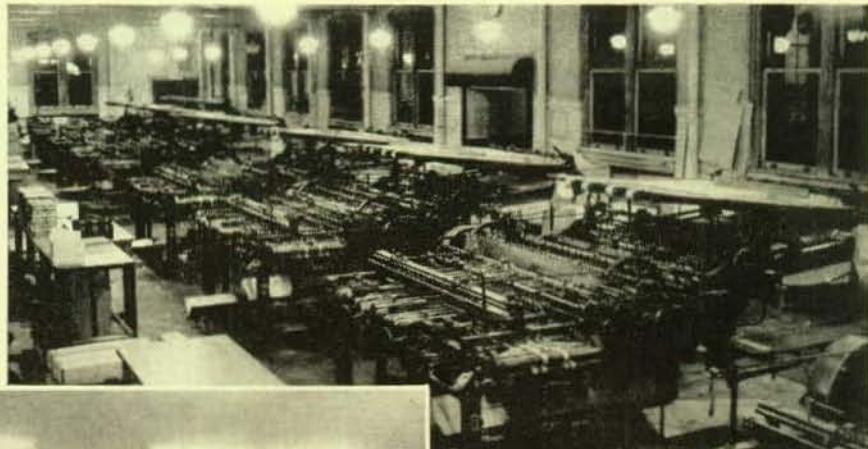
members, to say nothing of all the electric lighting, heating, drying elements which they are responsible for. Why there are conduits running all over the place!" We were proud too, to hear our men spoken so well of, by Mr. Morsberger and Mr. W. A. Anderson, the Plant Engineer, and Mr. John J. Deviny, Public Printer of the United States and head of the entire GPO. As Mr. Morsberger expressed it, "Your I.B.E.W. members are skilled artisans. They do a good job wherever they are. They're doing a wonderful job here." We might note here also, that our I.B.E.W. Brothers had only the most favorable comments to make concerning their superiors at the GPO.

Value Of Equipment

The job our Brothers are doing seemed even more responsible and important to us when we learned that the value of all physical equip-

It takes skilled workers and good visibility to operate these high-speed folders in the bindery of GPO. The picture at right shows the room with old illumination. Light level was low and shadow areas prevailed in room.

When members of L.U. 121 had finished installing modern fluorescent fixtures, this is the way the bindery section appeared (photo below). Because of this, efficiency went up.



ment in the GPO, not counting elevators and electric lighting, amounts to \$7,527,632. All equipment is electrically driven and controlled. All electrical work, installation, replacement, servicing, on this and the 36 modern electric elevators and 120 electrical industrial trucks, is performed by members of L. U. 121.

And this work is growing daily. For example, three new Congressional Record presses are on order and will be delivered sometime within this year. Each will have a capacity of 20,000—64-page books per hour. Cost of installation will be \$1,000,000. And readers, that's not all! In addition to this terrific installation and maintenance job that goes on daily, our Brothers in Local 121 have just recently finished a complete overhaul of all lighting equipment and installed new fixtures throughout the GPO.

Public Printer John A. Deviny

and Mr. Willard A. Anderson, Plant Engineer for the GPO have both been of the opinion for some time that good work and comfortable, healthy working environment go hand in hand. As Mr. Anderson stated, "By providing good working conditions, we believe we can produce a better product and render better service at lower cost." So some months ago Mr. Anderson called in experts to help him, and with their help, a whole new working environment was planned. To deaden noise, the old plaster ceilings were removed and new acoustical units replaced them. An entire new painting scheme was introduced to create a more cheerful atmosphere and reduce fatigue. Soft grey-green was the tint used most extensively. But the most improvement was made in the lighting system as the before and after pictures reproduced here in your JOURNAL will show.

And it was our Local 121 boys

who did every bit of the change-over work in that vast building while they maintained their regular work of seeing that presses, composing machines and binders kept running full speed.

We should like to describe for you here, a few of the lighting changes which took place.

Outlets in the new ceilings were spaced 12 feet apart in each direction. Two fluorescent fixtures were installed at the ceiling surface, this being the height which experiment proved gave best results. This spaced the fixtures four feet apart in 12 foot rows.

New Illumination

With this new installation and stepping up the wattage only 60 percent, lighting intensity was stepped up 400 percent. There is now an average of 50 foot-candles of illumination under the fixtures and 45 foot-candles between fixtures. The lowest intensity found in any work area in the GPO after the new installations were completed, was 35 foot-candles.

The lighting transformation that went on all over the GPO can well be pointed out by the example of one room in the fourth floor bindery. There the old system of 203 old-type incandescent lamps, enclosed in glass bowls, was replaced with 406 new fluorescent fixtures. Previously the illumination was so poor that if one light went out, work almost stopped. Around seven to 10 foot-candles of light were recorded on the working plane. Imagine the improved condition with 45 foot-candles of light illuminating the work plane.

One of the darkest rooms in the



It seems impossible that the rooms at left and below could be the same, but they are. Modern lighting has been installed. The ceilings have been lowered to get better reflection. The machinery has been painted light for better visibility. No wonder the Government Printing Office reported a rise in efficiency following installation of up-to-date illumination fixtures! Members of L.U. 121 did all the work.

GPO was the area allocated to the stereotype section. In this room, employes pour molten metal plates by hand— work that needs good light to prevent accidents. The room was repainted in a light color. Then 64 fluorescent fixtures were installed, each with two 100-watt tubes. This stepped up light intensities to a minimum of 55 foot-candles on the working planes. The wattage per square foot is now 3.0. Previously 27-500-watt outlets and five 300-watt outlets using glass steel diffusers were used, and light intensities on the working planes were in some cases as low as five foot-candles.

Army Of Proofreaders

Of all places, the proof room certainly needed an overhauling and better lighting conditions. There is a small army of proofreaders at the GPO, some 200, pouring hourly over galley proofs printed in English, French, Spanish, German, Italian, Russian, even Japanese. This group of men and women could collectively proofread a book the size of "Gone With the Wind" in an hour. Their tedious, confining, eye-straining work certainly demands the best lighting possible. They have it now, thanks to the foresight of men like Mr. Deviny and Mr. Anderson, and the work of members of L. U. 121. The GPO proof room formerly had 300-watt indirect incandescent fixtures. This overhead system provided only seven foot-candles of illumination at working level. Proof readers depended almost entirely on auxiliary desk lights. Now with the installation of fluorescent fixtures, there are



35 foot-candles of illumination at working levels from the overhead lights alone.

Space will not permit further details on this "miracle" of relighting but the pictures here will tell the whole story.

History Of L. U. 121

Now for a word on our Local 121. It is a small local with approximately 150 members, all of whom are employed in one of two places, the Government Printing Office or the Bureau of Engraving and Printing in Washington—about half and half at each place. L. U. 121 was born back in April 1934 when Carl Johnson, who is president of L. U. 121, and has been since its inception, approached D. W. Tracy who was then International President, and suggested that a charter be issued to members of the I.B.E.W. employed in the above-named offices. Mr. Johnson had joined the Brotherhood in

1906 and was employed at the Bureau. Brother Johnson and others canvassed the Bureau and GPO and secured 51 names of persons who wanted to join the new local. On June 14, 1934, the charter was issued. The Electrical Division of both the GPO and the Bureau are 100 percent organized and membership in L. U. 121 has increased three-fold since 1934.

Known As Efficient

The Government Printing Office has a splendid reputation in Congressional and Government circles for being able to do anything. That old story about "the difficult we can do right away, the impossible will take a little longer," can certainly be attributed to this efficient plant. For instance, an order for 4,000,000 copies of the Government Price Control Order was sent to the GPO one Saturday afternoon. They were ready for delivery on Monday.

In a day when much criticism is rampant, about Government inefficiency, the GPO stands out as a shining example that Uncle Sam can, and generally does, conduct his business efficiently. We of the International Office are proud of the no-small part our Brothers in L. U. 121 play in this tremendous business which makes up the "nation's printing press."

We acknowledge with thanks the splendid cooperation of Mr. John J. Deviny, Public Printer of the United States, Mr. W. A. Anderson, Plant Engineer, Mr. Eustace Morsberger, Assistant to the Planning Manager, and Mr. Carl Johnson, President of L. U. 121, without whose assistance this article could never have been presented to our readers.

PUBLICATION LISTS

We wrote in this article on the Government Printing Office that the GPO lists more than 50,000 titles of pamphlets and books which it has available. We are listing for you here some of the subjects of their publication lists. Sometimes more than a hundred publications on the same general subject, may be found on a list. If some particular topic interests you, write to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. for the specific list you desire. These lists give you titles, numbers and prices and are sent free of charge.

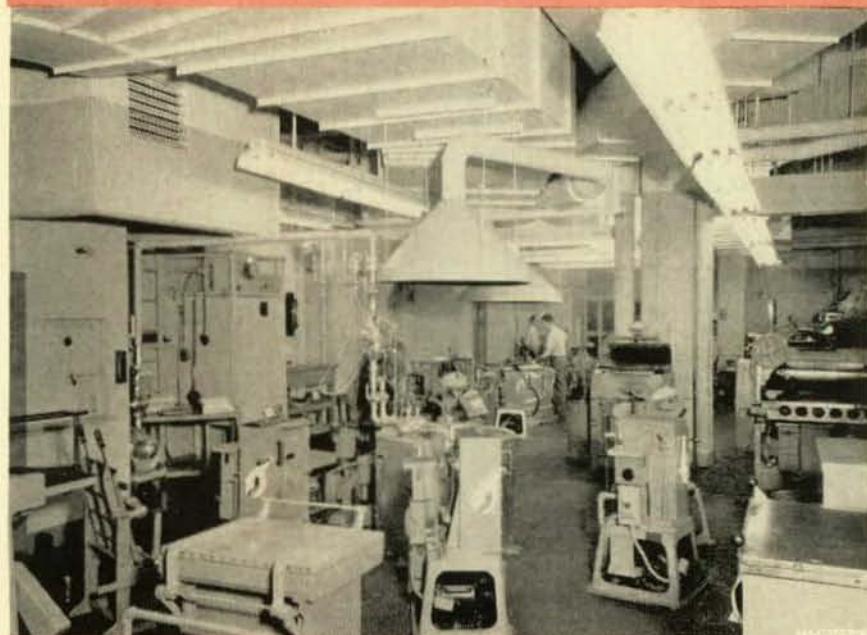
List of Radio Publications

Foreign Trade
Irrigation, Drainage and Water Power
Posters and Charts
Domestic Commerce
Insects (Bees, and Insects Harmful to Man, Animals and Plants)
List of Field Manuals and Technical Manuals
Territories and Insular Possessions
Animal Industry
Government Forms
Interstate Commerce
Tariff and Taxation

Aviation	Labor
Mines	Court Decisions
Government Periodicals	Laws
Engineering and Surveying	Publications Relating to Education
Geology	Diseases
Indians	Census Publications
Industrial Workers	Farm Management
Homes and Homemaking	Health
Political Science	Finance
Occupations (Professions and Job Descriptions)	Transportation and Roads
Foods and Cooking	American History
Children's Bureau Publications	Immigration
Maps	



Errors go by unnoticed and accidents are frequent where lighting is not up to par. In photograph above, the inadequacy of lighting in the stereotype room of the Government Printing Office is obvious. Now see below.



The installation of troughs of low-wattage fluorescent tubes has lighted the stereotyping department so as to promote safer, better work. Machinery and walkways have been painted with a durable, light-reflecting paint.

Foreign Relations of the United States
 Weather, Astronomy and Meteorology
 Fish and Wildlife
 The Public Domain
 Agricultural Chemistry, Soils and Fertilizers
 Standards of Weight and Measure
 Plants
 List of Army Regulations
 Army—Veterans' Affairs
 Forestry
 Navy
 Masonry

A 32-page catalog called "5-Star Catalogue of U. S. Government Publications," may be had free, by request to the Superintendent of Documents. It lists 150 selected publications on hobbies, recreation, farming, trades, aviation, flowers, home building, etc., representative of the more than 50,000 titles available for sale in the GPO. A semi-monthly list of new publications is issued also. It may also be obtained free and lists all new publications being issued at low prices. A service of the GPO is to send its publications to all the principal libraries of our country, so interested readers may consult publication there if they wish.

It seems that the women of our country are Uncle Sam's best customers, since all the very best sellers are those which pertain to their particular duty of raising children. For 36 years a small paper-bound volume called "Prenatal Care" has been a leader in the GPO sales field. It has recently been revised by the U. S. Children's Bureau. This book has been recommended by physicians as reflecting the best current practices in good maternity care. The Children's Bureau booklet "Infant Care" has been the all-time high best seller as we stated elsewhere in this article. It was first issued in 1914 and has been printed and distributed in 23 languages. It has been republished and syndicated in newspapers.

The third best seller is "Your Child From 1 to 6." All these publications sell for 15 cents.

There are certainly plenty of pamphlets to interest the men of our Brotherhood, however. From the publication lists given above,

we looked through and picked some pamphlet titles. These are just samples of many of the interesting documents Uncle Sam is writing every day for the education and welfare of all his nieces and nephews.

In the field of labor, here are a few interesting titles: "Apprentice Joe Learns Construction Safety"; "Out of Crisis, Opportunity"; "Collective Bargaining: Arbitration of Grievances"; "100 Things You Should Know About Communism and Labor"; "Activities of Credit Unions"; "Labor in the South"; "International Labor Organiza-

tion"; "Glossary of Currently Used Wage Terms"; "Hourly Earnings by Industry, Selected Wage Areas."

Perhaps Aviation is your hobby. The GPO has issued hundreds of pamphlets on various phases of Aviation. For example: "Fundamentals of Air Fighting"; "Airline Traffic Survey"; "Aviation Laws"; "Aviation Occupations"; "Aviation's Place in Civilization"; "Commercial Pilot Examination Kit"; "Pilot's Airplane Manual"; "Metrology for Pilots."

These and many more make up the biggest book store in the world.



The GPO maintains a bookstore where the public may purchase documents at cost. It was a drab and poorly lighted place before the remodelling, in the course of which members of L.U. 121 installed efficient light units.



This is the same bookstore. Light colors, lowered ceiling, and, most of all, flush fluorescent fixtures, make it "a new place." Many retail managers have come to realize the great merchandising power of modern lighting.



Why Labor Walked Out

Many persons these days, many labor people included, are asking, "What happened? In the face of the national emergency, why did united labor quit its 'advisory' posts?" President Tracy served on two of the Labor Advisory Committees which resigned because they felt it was in the best interests of organized labor and the country as a whole. We want all our members to know why.

Action came late February 28, as a result of a unanimous vote by the United Labor Policy Committee, representing 15 million workers in the ranks of the A.F.L., CIO and the non-operating Rail Brotherhoods, that all labor representatives serving on existing defense mobilization agencies should resign immediately. In a clear statement the Committee set forth its reason and policy.

"We fully realize the gravity of this decision. It was arrived at only after exhaustive exploration of all the facts and after almost continuous conferences with the leaders of our Government and of the defense program during the past two weeks.

"We have come to the conclusion that in no other way can we effectively impress upon the American people the great wrongs being perpetrated against them."

The Committee went on to state that in the defense program big business had definitely "moved in" and was dominating the program and that the interests of the plain people of the country were being ignored and that the basic principle of equality of sacrifice in the national effort to protect freedom against communist aggression had been abandoned entirely.

A look at what has happened in recent weeks will show the justice of our labor committees' accusations. Wages and salaries of all Americans are bound under the most rigid controls in the history of our country. In contrast the price order "amounts to legalized robbery of every American consumer." Certainly workers are vitally concerned in this question of manpower—they are manpower. On that score "the door has been slammed in the faces" of the labor men who supposedly were to advise on such problems.

Brothers, no crisis has ever faced our country and found organized labor wanting. We are ready and willing now to do everything—*everything* to further our defense effort and preserve our country as the

citadel of freedom and democracy which we, together with other segments of our population have created it to be. But there lies the crux of the matter. As truly as we believe in this great democracy of ours, we believe that it is great because it has preserved human liberty, because the same aims and aspirations of free labor, which embrace life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, not for the few but for *all* have also been its aims. Our leaders on those labor advisory committees would have failed a sacred trust they owe to us, the workers they represent, to the pioneers who founded this country, the pioneers who created our unions, and to their children and their children's children, who look to them to hand on the heritage as strong and as free and as stainless as it was handed them, if they had stood by quietly and acquiesced as they saw the rights of the people trampled. Yes, they would have been guilty of breaking faith. They had no choice but to walk out and hope by their drastic action that the directors of the Defense Mobilization Administration would be shocked and shamed into creating a better plan, one fairer to Mr. and Mrs. John Q. Public, the common citizens of these United States, and one that would embrace members of organized labor as full partners and not just as those who do the work and make the sacrifices but are relegated to the attic or the basement when the policies are being formulated.

We have faith in the Administration, and yes we have faith in the judgment and integrity of the powers that be in the mobilization program who have to date "pushed us around." We hope that by the time this *Journal* reaches you, there will be good news of a more equitable plan on the mobilization front.

Encouraging Note

There is an encouraging note to be found in a recent release from the National Labor Relations Board, and a welcome one to us in organized labor, who have met a stalemate on our fight to rid ourselves of the obnoxious Taft-Hartley law which is still bitter gall in the mouths of union members.

Taft and Company in writing their provisions into the T-H Act, outlawed the closed shop and de-

manded a 51 percent vote of all eligible workers in a plant in a poll conducted by the NLRB before a union shop could be established. In the years since T-II went into effect, 3,494,379 workers voted approval of a union shop in NLRB elections.

Union members have voted overwhelmingly in favor of their union shops, and in direct opposition to the evil purposes of the T-II Act and happily for the unions, this form of security has spread to many industries previously without it.

The Way It Is

I am convinced that the American people, when you get right down to it, are good sensible people, and above all, they are charitable. I think it has been their willingness to go along and help other countries less fortunate than themselves that has won prosperity and freedom for them from the Power that sees in secret and lets no good act go unrewarded. *But* there are two statements being passed around more generally than we would like to hear them these days, that simply make my blood boil. One goes something like this—"Why should we send our American boys and our American money to defend Europe, while England and other nations are lying down on the job and not doing their part?" It is hard for us, we who were removed from the scenes of actual battle of the last war, to realize the extent of devastation done in those countries and the deprivations those people had to suffer and are still suffering. Mind you, even today in England, the entire meat ration for a person for a week is 10 pence worth, and all foods are in short supply. There is a terrible coal shortage forcing other drastic curtailments. The British could have alleviated many of their ills by continuing to accept Marshall Plan aid, by drawing from the growing national gold reserves and by borrowing. But the British have resisted these temptations in order to get back on their own feet as a self-sustaining nation. And now they are tightening belts a little more and turning the manufacturing facilities they need so desperately for export if they are to survive as a nation, to producing arms for defense of the West.

And here are the facts about the men in service. The number of men per 1,000 of population in the armed forces of the United States for 1950 was 14 per thousand; for England it was 16; for France, 16. On this comparative basis we can see the European countries are not shirking their responsibilities but are standing shoulder to shoulder with us in the defense of Europe in this historic stand against communism.

The other statement being aired in some sectors today, says our boys in Korea are demoralized, that while their bodies fight grimly on in Korea, their hearts and spirits are not in the cause.

I happened to see a letter written by a Marine

"Somewhere in Korea" recently. The Marine was Private Peter Meletis of the First Marine Division, whose home is just across the river from us in Alexandria, Virginia. Here is what he said:

"I believe every American boy whether soldier, sailor or marine, lending his services to the U.N. cause here in Korea, believes down deep in his heart that he is serving his country as a protector.

"I'm proud to be fighting communism. Just as long as we can keep these fanatics from our shores and help the other freedom-loving nations of the world, then we can lick Joe Stalin and company. Yes, it is a cause worth fighting for!"

That's what Pete Meletis had to say and I for one believe that he speaks the heart of the vast majority of our boys in the armed forces. It's the American spirit to take a stand wherever ruthless aggression threatens freedom and the way of life we stand for—and our fighting forces embody all that's best in that spirit.

About Our Schools

We hear a lot about businesses of one kind or another these days—about the vast ramifications of the steel industry or some specific manufacturing business. But there is one business which is absolutely *the biggest* in the nation, and one which every one of us as citizens of this country have a share in, and I refer to the schools of our country. Just think of communities large and small all over this nation—each has its big modern school building or its little red school house.

Brothers, it behooves us all and particularly those of us who are parents, to take a real interest in this biggest business of our nation.

Money, particularly in this unstable age, we cannot depend on as a permanent gift. Principles and traditions we can only depend on so long as they are preserved intact and passed on. The one sure way we have of doing this and of endowing our descendants with something fine and worthwhile, is through our schools, by building them strong, by paying decent salaries to insure good teachers, by seeing that they have full adequate programs. The future of America depends a great, great deal on the future of her schools, for her school programs will shape in no small way the caliber of citizens turned out.

What we are driving at Brothers, is just this. This school business is our business. We should take a real interest in it. We should take active part in PTA work wherever possible. We should be interested in the community efforts to improve our schools and do our share and we should keep a weather eye out for the legislation that would strengthen or weaken them. Let's do our part to insure a better America of the future by maintaining better schools today.

Only a Lineman

"He is only a lineman," the people say,
As they pass him by, or give him the way,
For his tools with their rattle and bang
Strike many ears with unpleasant clang.
His dress is not tidy, face does tan,
But note, he walks like a man.
Not ashamed of friends, not afraid of foes,
When to his work each morning he goes,
Not dreading the danger of death each hour,
His trust and hope in the unseen Power,
Give strength to his arm, light to his eye,
He fears not to live, he fears not to die.
A scene on the streets a few days ago
With "only a lineman" in death laid low.
His pals stood by with tears falling fast,
Not a word was spoken 'till he breathed his last.
They said of the comrade lying dead at their feet
"He was only a lineman, never tidy and neat,
But his heart was as big as the world," they said—
"We'll defend his good name now he is dead."
And the brotherly love of the gang that day
Was renewed by the side of their comrade so gay
Who loved his friends, feared not his foes
And had a big heart for humanity's woes.

L. Z. EATON,
L. U. 453.

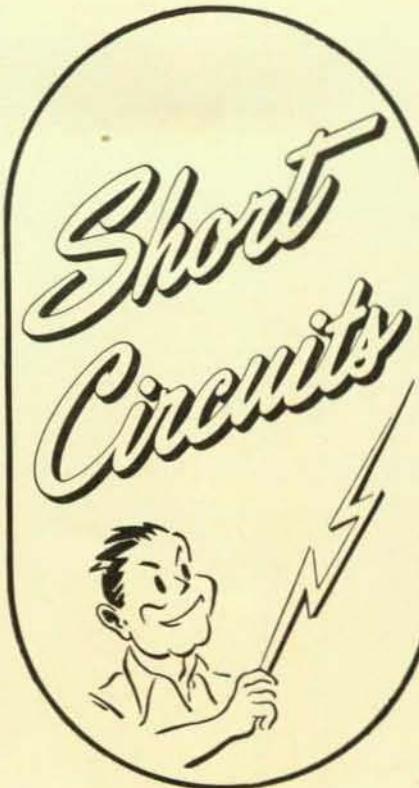
* * *

(Brother K. H. Brooke, pension member from L. U. 5, Pittsburgh, used to send us clever little poems, called "WIRENUTS." After many months silence, we hear from him with a new "WIRENUT.")

That's the Question

There was a crooked ell,
Upon a finished wall,
Along comes Mr. Pusher, sayin'
This won't do at all.
Where is the man that bent that pipe,
Who made that phony ell?
I spoke right up, "I bent that pipe,
Yes sir! So what the Hell."
He says, "You're fired," I says
"I quit,"
And then I ups and does.
Now you please tell me,
Was I is, or, only is I was?
Maybe I really is.
(wire) NUTS.

K. H. BROOKE,
L. U. 5 (I. O.)

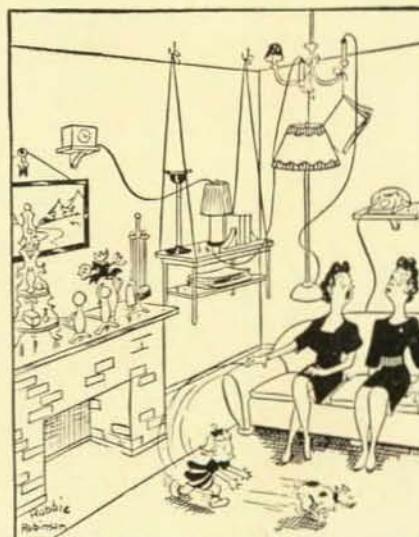


My Union Card

I'm neither savant, sage, nor learned;
When young the three R's I just spurned:
But one thing strikes this ageing bard,—
The value of my Union card.
It brings me work—it brings me ease;
Vacations, too, I hope,—Oh, please!
Good things come and not so hard,
When we possess a Union card.

TIFFANY,
L. U. 3

* * *
A Bit o' Luck,
ABE GLICK,
L. U. 3



"Necessity is the mother of invention,
I always say."

Confucius Says:

When a fellow is yellow and instead
Of keeping right with the white,
turns Red,
You can bet,
He'll regret
He let himself be mislead;
He'll pay the price:
No chop suey, no rice,
No washee, no cashee, but misery instead!
He'll be velee, velee unhappy
Unless like his cousin the
"Jappy"
He'll follow the guiding light ahead!

A Bit o' Luck,
ABE GLICK,
L. U. 3

* * *

A Friend in Need

(A union member's contribution to the war effort)

To employers, the organized toiler is a plague,
And a thorn in the eyes of those who abuse him,
And yet, when days of stress arrive,
His former opponents are sure to choose him.

In periods of panic he's the first to respond,
Where active aid is needed, you'll find him,
With assisting shoulders set for a heave
At the wheel, while others lag behind him!
With faith and devotion his chores are done
With his valiant help the war will be won!

A Bit o' Luck,
ABE GLICK,
L. U. 3

Constructive Criticism

Blessed are they who lift the load,
Of weary travelers on the road,
With criticism kindly made,
So it will cheer and guide and aid.

Possessions come and quickly go,
But none can touch the heart's deep glow,
From some kind word of friendly cheer
Its memory lives from year to year.

D. A. HOOVER,
L. U. 1306

* * *

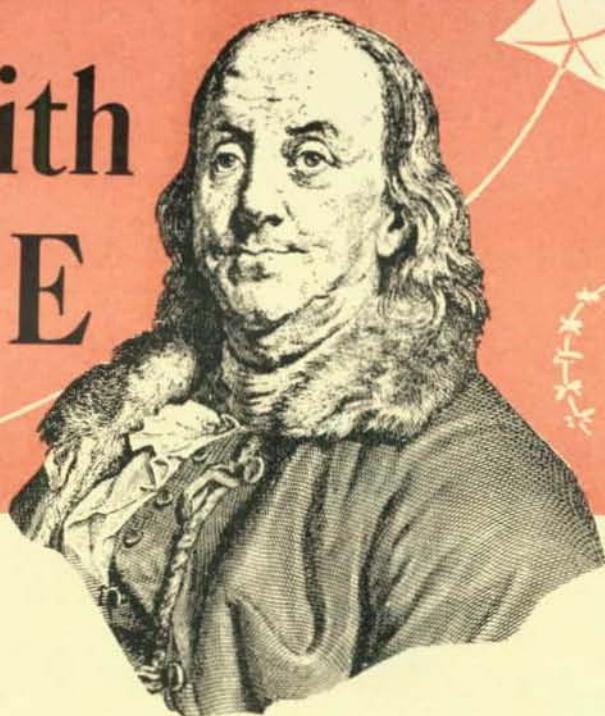
Two Armors

My brother built a costly shield
To meet his foe upon the field,
But he had brewed a bitter cup,
It robbed his strength to bear it up.

My sister had the faith to pray,
And drop kind words along the way,
Then, as her foe she chanced to meet,
He laid his saber at her feet.

D. A. HOOVER,
L. U. 1306

Man with the KITE



(Our front cover this month shows a little boy flying his kite. More than two centuries ago another small boy was flying a kite even as this child, and in his mind were eager seeds of curiosity. Years later he satisfied his curiosity and his insatiable desire for knowledge. Once more he flew a kite and definitely identified lightning and electricity and set in motion a whole new field of electrical experiment. That man was Benjamin Franklin. This is his story.)

AMERICA today is a marvel of wonders. Surrounding the people of these United States are gadgets, tools, equipment — considered commonplace by those who use them, yet each one a wonder to people of the outside world. And if such things seem marvelous to those living in this day and age, then imagine how wonderful they would appear to our forefathers, to those men who first dared to dream of such a glorious future for our United States. The original contributions—sometimes small and insignificant—which these men made, by way of inventions and experiments, have been multiplied many thousands of times, but the fact remains that they were the ones who laid the foundations for our progress, who literally started things moving.

Have you ever really stopped to

consider some of our many conveniences—things that we take for granted—and try to conceive of a world without them? Can you think of a city without the protective arm of the police force or without the life-saving fire department? Can you picture a time when there was no central library where one could go for information, and for entertainment, too? And can you just imagine the men who had the vision to foresee the need for such innovations?

In this article, we are going to talk about one of these remarkable men, in fact, he is commonly regarded as one of the most remarkable American citizens who ever lived—Benjamin Franklin.

Franklin's Background

Seventeenth century England was a far cry from the merry days, so recently past, of good Queen Bess. Religious persecutions created disunity among the king's subjects and many migrated to America. Among these was Josiah Franklin, a tallow-chandler by trade and a Protestant who wanted freedom to worship God as he saw fit. The Franklins, Josiah, Ann and their three children—settled in

Boston about the year 1685. Four more children were born to the Franklins before Ann's death in 1689. Less than six months later, Josiah married Abiah Folger, whose father, Peter Folger, was one of the first New England settlers and an outspoken opponent of religious persecution. Josiah and Abiah Franklin had 10 children, of whom Benjamin was the eighth. He was born at the family home across from the Old South Church on January 6, 1706, and Josiah immediately dedicated him to the service of the church. It was not long before the boy proved the futility of this action.

At the age of 10, Benjamin was taken out of school to help with his father's trade, but was dissatisfied and began to express a longing for the sea. Fearing that the boy would run away, Josiah apprenticed him to another son, James, who was a printer. Benjamin was fond of reading and the print shop afforded him much opportunity to widen the scope of his reading matter. James Franklin himself was a liberal and his newspaper was the instrument by which he spread his philosophy. Such ideas as James had were

quite radical in a period when the puritan theocracy enfolded the New England colonies and as was to be expected, James was soon jailed for having printed certain remarks about the governor. During this period, Benjamin, was left to get the paper out on his own. He began to write articles and verses himself and published them anonymously. But when James returned to the shop, he discovered the true author of the articles, the brothers quarrelled and Benjamin left.

Anxious to make his own way in the world, Benjamin headed for New York. With his only possessions stuffed into his pockets, he set about looking for employment. But there was none to be had and young Franklin betook himself to Philadelphia, where he worked at his old trade as printer's helper. Because of the wealth of information which he had gained from his reading, Benjamin's services proved extremely useful to his employer and his outstanding work attracted the attention of William Keith, the Governor of Pennsylvania, who recognized the boy's ability and wanted to set him up in his own shop. Josiah Franklin thought his son too young for such a step and refused to give any help, so the Governor promised the boy letters of recommendation and money for a trip to London to buy equipment. In the meantime, however, Keith got into trouble with the powerful Penn family and failed to sent the necessary funds to young Franklin who found himself stranded and friendless in London. With his usual resourcefulness, Benjamin found work as a journeyman printer and proceeded to establish himself in a new circle of friends. The society in which Franklin moved at this time served to widen the scope of his interests and doubtless aided the spread of his fame in later years. Benjamin's industry and cleverness endeared him to every-

one he met. He also had an athletic talent—he was an excellent swimmer, and he often entertained his friends with unusual feats of his skill.

Young Franklin undoubtedly would have found success in England but instead he chose to return to Philadelphia and try his luck there. He arrived there in 1727 and established his own printing house. At 21, Benjamin Franklin was a more experienced, more

profitable, Editor Franklin conceived the idea of running paid advertising. Soon the *Pennsylvania Gazette* had the largest circulation of any newspaper in America. In 1730, Franklin was appointed public printer for Pennsylvania and this position added to his business as well as to his social prominence.

A few years previous to this good fortune, Franklin and a few friends organized a club known as the Leatherapron Club.

"The Junto," as Franklin called it, came to play an important part in his life. Here he met men of different professions, heard their opinions on current topics and in general learned to be a leader of men. He was well liked by members of the club, not only for his humor but also for the little bits of practical philosophy which he was prone to recite. He would continually remind them that "Time is money," or to "Plough deep while sluggards sleep," and he was a living example of what

he taught.

The club grew rapidly in number and through it, Franklin really became known as a public figure. Out of the Junto also grew the American Philosophical Society and another great American institution—the circulating library. The small collection of the club's books were used by Franklin to set up the Library Company, the first circulating library in America.

In 1732, Franklin began to publish an almanac, under the name of Richard Saunders. *Poor Richard's Almanack*, as it became known, was the book which made Franklin's fortune. Full of little anecdotes, humor and plain common sense, it is one of the marvels of modern literature. Its contents have been translated into almost every language and it has had more readers than any other publication with the single exception of the Bible. It is amazing that



Contemporary print of kite-flying scene.

clever business man than most men 20 years his elder, and he called upon every ounce of his versatility to make his printing shop successful. As a result, it soon became the most flourishing business of its kind in the English colonies.

In 1730, Franklin married Deborah Read. They had one daughter, Sarah, and one son, Francis Folger Franklin, who died when he was but four years old and the death of this son was a life-long sorrow to Franklin.

To forget this sadness, Franklin threw himself even more wholeheartedly into his business and in 1729 bought the *Pennsylvania Gazette*. Through his untiring activity and boundless imagination, the paper was transformed from a dull, colorless weekly to a lively, amusing sheet. The people liked Franklin's style of writing and he began to insert articles other than news items into the paper. And to make the publication even more

a book could retain its popularity through so many generations and that the little sayings which first appeared in *Poor Richard's Almanack* are still heard today—"A penny saved is a penny earned," "God helps them that help themselves," "Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." Familiar, aren't they? And the wisdom of Franklin's simple words was recognized then as now, for his *Almanack* was the first American publication to find popularity in Europe.

Franklin was only 26 when the first edition of *Poor Richard's Almanack* came off the presses and he was fast becoming one of the most influential men in the city of Philadelphia. He was admired for his thrift and wisdom and for his public-spirited activities. It was he who laid the foundation of the University of Pennsylvania, an institution which still thrives today. It was he who organized the city's first fire company and in that same vein, the first American fire insurance company, who reorganized Philadelphia's police department, who helped set up the first hospital in America, who proposed that streets be paved and further, that the maintenance of

such streets be a municipal function. These and other reforms, Franklin pushed through the columns of his *Pennsylvania Gazette*.

In 1733, Franklin began to enlarge his printing business and opened a shop in Charleston, S. C. He also had an interest in one in Kingston, Jamaica and a number of years later, opened a branch in New York in partnership with one James Parker. As a result of these new openings, Franklin had business connections with most of the English colonies in America.

Becomes Postmaster

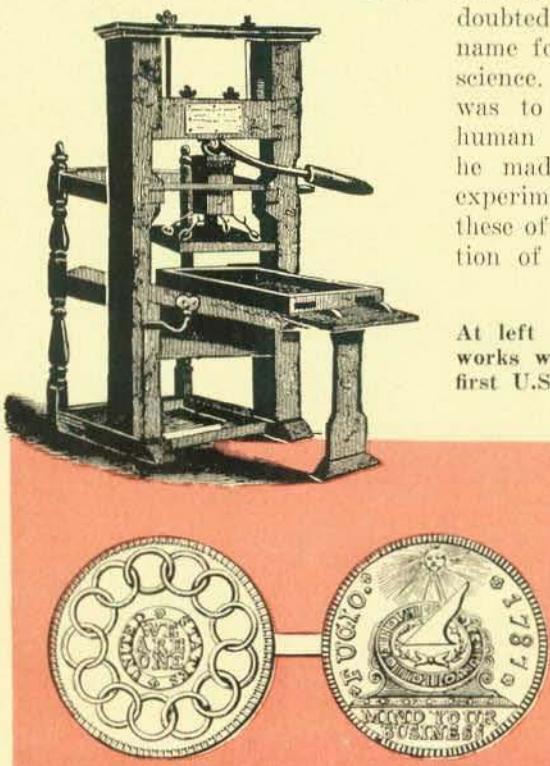
1736, he was made clerk of the Pennsylvania assembly, which place he held for 15 years. The year 1737 saw Franklin's appointment as postmaster of Pennsylvania, a position which made possible the even wider circulation of his *Gazette*. A number of years later, he was made Postmaster General of all of the colonies and during this time set up a service which grew into the present Dead Letter Office. It is usually said of Benjamin Franklin that he was the first American to make the Post Office a profitable as well as serviceable institution.

Had not Benjamin Franklin had such diversified interests, he undoubtedly would have made a great name for himself in the realm of science. His single purpose in life was to promote the welfare of human society, and to this end he made invaluable studies and experiments. The most famous of these of course, was the identification of lightning and electricity.

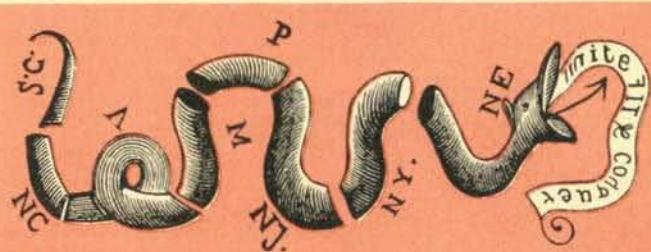
The first electrical experiments which Franklin saw were in 1746. So fascinated was he by this new field that he began to do some investigating and theorizing. His Experiments with the Leyden jar demonstrated the fundamental importance of the dielectric or insulator in electrical action and are the direct ancestors of the discovery of radio waves. In 1749 he wrote that "The electrical matter consists of particles extremely subtle, since it can permeate common matter, even the densest metals, with such ease and freedom as not to receive any perceptible resistance." He considered that the experience of a shock through one's body showed that electricity might pass through, and not merely along the surfaces of substances.

Franklin described the analogy between an electrified cloud and an electrified body and in 1752, by means of his famous kite and key, showed how electricity might be drawn from the clouds. It was he who suggested use of a lightning rod to protect buildings during electric storms and this invention gave him prestige equalled by few scientists of the 18th century. Franklin framed a new theory of electricity, involving the existence of two different kinds of electricity which he called positive and negative and this division still holds good. He transformed the study of electricity into a branch of modern science when he introduced the mathematical terms plus and minus, positive and negative and he also is credited with creating

(Continued on page 52)



At left is an old print showing Franklin's press on which many famous works were printed. The Franklin penny, lower left, minted in 1787, was first U.S. coin. This newspaper head below was made by Franklin in 1754.



JOIN or DIE



An engineer uses cystoscope to examine insulation deep within the coils of a massive generator.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, L. U. 1614, recently signed a contract with American Cystoscope Makers Inc., located at 1241 Lafayette Avenue, Bronx, New York and 500 East 63rd Street, New York, New York, employing 350 workers.

This plant had a contract with United Electrical Radio and Machinists Union which was dropped out of the C.I.O. because of Com-

munist domination. The employees of American Cystoscope Makers, Inc., fed up with the left-wing political activity of the United Electrical Radio and Machinists Union, and demoralized because of U.E. failure and inability to negotiate a cost-of-living increase, renounced the U.E. in the middle of a contract. The U.E. was the bargaining agent in this shop for nine years.

Cystoscope Workers

Join I.B.E.W.

I.B.E.W. Union Local 1614, working against time and the imminent wage freeze successfully negotiated a five dollar per employee weekly increase just in time to beat the freeze.

The contract was ratified by the employees in a secret ballot conducted on January 22, 1951 by the Honest Ballot Association by a vote of 264 for the contract and 6 against.

This overwhelming repudiation of the U.E. and the acceptance of Local 1614, I.B.E.W. has caused workers in other shops and plants now under U.E. contracts to make inquiries on how to change their affiliation.

The cystoscope, the instrument manufactured by the firm, is a slender tubular instrument used by physicians. It has a device for introducing light into the bladder to permit ocular examination. The instrument also has been used recently to examine the insulation deep within the coils of a generator.



Signing contract in the Bronx plant were, from left: Joseph Zivello, Rudolph Manzi, Ole Durmer, company's director of industrial relations, William Hasselbusch, Anthony Coscia, Max G. Sanchez, president of local.



Committee at the East 63rd Street plant of American Cystoscope Makers, Inc., included, from left: Milan Peters, Max G. Sanchez, president of the local, Loretta Nekvapil, Joseph Manino and Ernest W. Brinkmann.



THOUSANDS of years ago prehistoric men roamed about the earth, living in caves, speaking in guttural monosyllables, ignorant, differing very little from the savage animals they stalked and killed for food. Then one day some ancient forebear discovered a bit of metal and put it to use as a crude tool. He found more metal, learned to treat it and make other useful things from it and it was from that time—when man began to use metal, that civilization as it developed through the ages was born. It is the belief of many students of prehistoric subjects that this was the turning point in the development of the world, when man stopped acting like a beast and began to assume the human characteristics which became more refined as he became more civilized.

Age of Metal

Yes, Brothers, it was metal and man's use of it that started a new world and it is metal and man's use of it in modern times that has played no little part in our present civilization and our way of life as we know it today. This is an age of men and metal, and of particular note is the union which bound them together. We present to you here, the Sheet Metal Workers' Story.

From earliest times in America, metal workers were an important part of community life. The best known metalsmith of Revolution-

ary days, whose ability to make fine household articles from metal is almost as famous as his historical ride, was Paul Revere. Paul was a metal worker's apprentice at the age of 13. By the time he was 23, he was the best silversmith in the colonies and he has left us a heritage of several hundred masterpieces, one of which J. Pierpont Morgan is supposed to have offered \$100,000 for.

First Copper Mill

It was Paul Revere who founded the first copper rolling mill in the United States. He made extensive experiments with alloys and heat-treating metallurgical processes. He had a foundry and did considerable bell casting. In all, he and his sons cast some 400 bells, some of which are still in service in various parts of New England. However, Paul Revere said himself, that copper was his favorite medium. He used copper for nails, spikes, bolts, fittings, etc., in connection with shipbuilding. It was while he was engaged in this work that he discovered the method of hot-rolling copper.

It was in the year 1801 that Revere opened the first copper rolling mill in our country and it was located in Canton, Massachusetts. This was financed by \$15,000 of his own money plus a loan of \$10,000 from the Government.

It was in Paul Revere's copper mill that the boilers of Robert Ful-

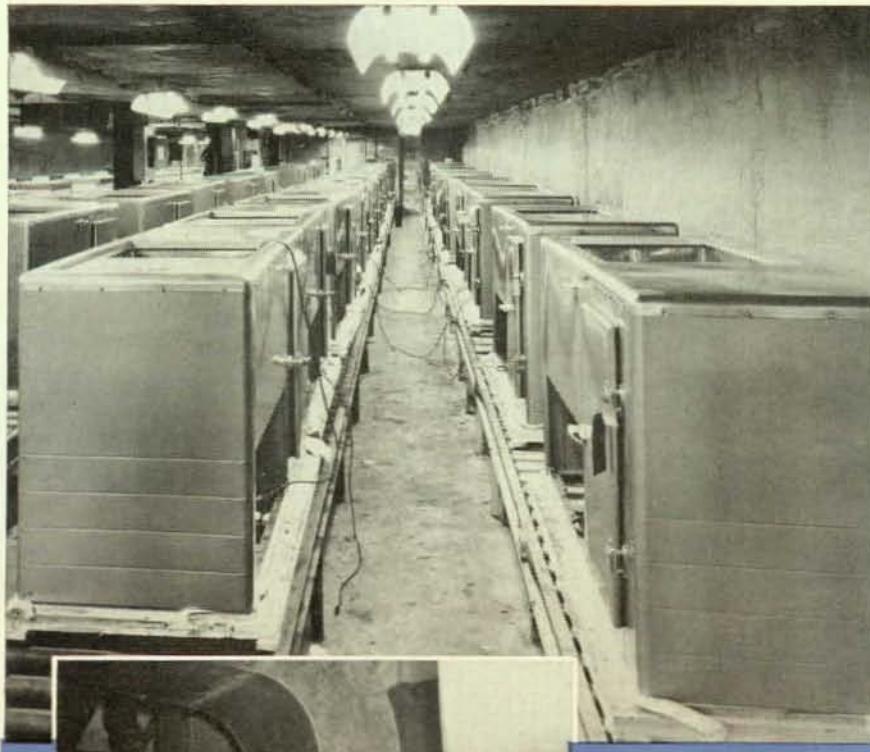
ton's steam boat were rolled. It was from this mill that the copper sheets for the frigate *Constitution*, more popularly known as "Old Ironsides" were made, and the sheeting for the dome of Boston's State House and the dome for the City Hall in New York City.

We record this historic note so our readers may know the important part metal and metal workers have always played in the life and history of our country—from the time of Paul Revere right up to this very day, when once again the Sheet Metal Workers are "in there pitching" in the new defense effort.

Early Struggles

As they came up through the years, however, the Metal Workers were confronted with the same adverse conditions for workers which confronted our other tradesmen of pre-union days. Wages were low, hours were long and men who were creating the wealth by which other men lived and by their handiwork brought about the conveniences and comforts which the wealthy enjoyed, became "fed up," to use the slang expression. They realized that alone they could do nothing, but banded solidly together, their collective voice must be heard.

The first union of Sheet Metal Workers in America began as the "Tin, Sheet Iron and Cornice Workers" and was thus chartered by the American Federation of Labor on January 25, 1888.



Shining metal cooling units (above), made by sheet metal workers, are shown in factory testing room. Left: Union craftsmen install duct equipment used in air-conditioning and in air heating systems. Below: Metal workmen build body for huge motor truck trailer.



President Byron who has been a member of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union for 51 years told us a little about the early days and how their union came up the hard way. As late as 1890, Sheet Metal Workers were working 10 and 12 hour days and drawing 20 cents an hour for their skilled, intricate and often hazardous work. When the men first organized the Union, President Byron said, the first members were considered outlaws and an organizer might as well have been Satan himself. It was well nigh impossible to get into the shops. But men with union minds and union purposes are not easily swayed from their goal. They were told it was absolutely impossible to organize any metal shops. They just went ahead and did it anyway. In the early days of the union there were just two organizers for the area, as President Byron put it "from Pennsylvania to the Pacific Ocean and from the Dominion of Canada to Mexico."

Pioneer Organizer

President Byron was one of those organizers of the pioneer era and he told us an incident or two from his book of organizing experiences. He spoke warmly of his good friend, Jim Noonan, who became



International President of our Brotherhood, and who was an organizer for the I. B. E. W. when President Byron was going about the country organizing Sheet Metal Workers. He spoke of the "shoe string" expense accounts of the organizers of those days and said that many a time he and President Noonan shared a berth on a train to save money. He said he and President Noonan often planned their organizing campaigns together and tackled the same cities. He laughed heartily as he spoke of times when funds were very low and President Noonan would rent a single room and Mr. Byron would call at the desk, ask if Jim Noonan were registered, go up to see him and share the single room for the length of time the organizing campaign was in effect there. "Many's the time I've said, 'Jim, you keep half of that towel dry for me!'" remarked President Byron.

The pleasant associations started so many years ago between our two trades have continued to this day when our relations are cooperative and cordial.

Perseverance Pays

The perseverance of those early organizers began to pay dividends before so very long. Little by little as one shop after another was organized, employers became less opposed. They saw the value of work in harmony with their employes and some even welcomed the union. Today relations of the Sheet Metal Workers with their counterpart in the employer field, the National Sheet Metal Workers Contractors Association "are as near perfect as possible" to quote President Byron. "Our relations with many independents are good, too. We don't *know* what a strike means," he further volunteered.

Thus many things born in adversity, tried by the faith and courage of brave men, and fired by their ideals and spirit, come to a satisfactory ending.

However, our Sheet Metal Workers made their gains little by little.



Above: Rolling aluminum to be used in making pipe. Right: Workman operates a hand-brake in modern shop.

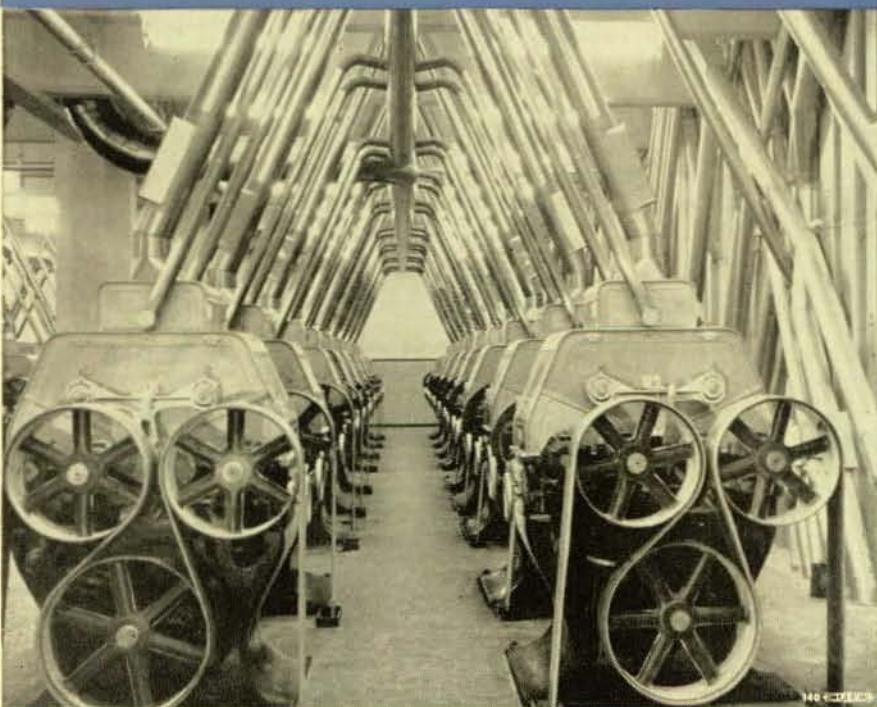
Left: Experienced eyes watch closely as test is made of equipment. Below: Craftsmen check alignment of metal.



Intricate metal pipe work (above) in an Illinois flour mill is outstanding example of sheet metal craftsmanship. Work was done by union members.



Installation of pipe work above for blower system solved the waste disposal problem for a South Carolina plant which manufactures paper boxes. Another view of a grain mill (below) presents a study in metal symmetry.



First they obtained a nine-hour day retaining their same pay. Then the eight-hour day for nine hours pay. Then a half day on Saturday and finally the five-day week.

The International Association has an interesting organizational history. In the days just before and after the turn of the century, there were two associations of Sheet Metal Workers and in 1903 an amalgamation was ordered by the A. F. of L. The Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers International Alliance was chartered April 27, 1903. Later there was another amalgamation, this time with the Coppersmiths. And July 21, 1924 a new charter was issued to the organization with its present title—Sheet Metal Workers' International Association.

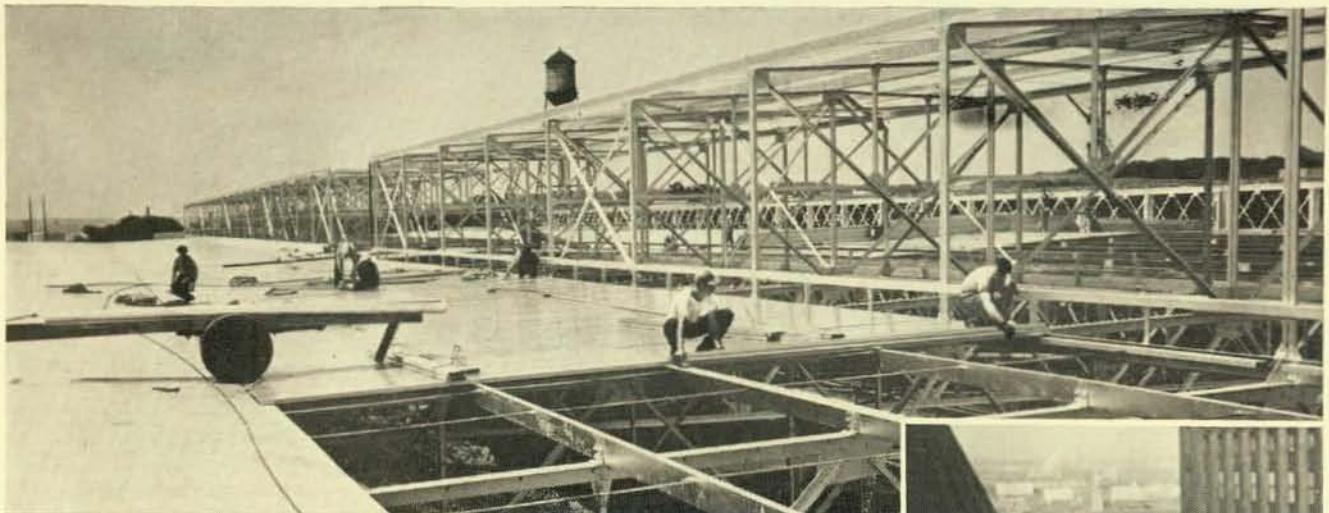
Constitution Cited

The Sheet Metal Workers set forth in the Preamble to their Constitution, the following:

"We, Journeymen Sheet Metal Workers in the United States and Dominion of Canada, realizing the advantage and necessity of cooperative effort properly and legally directed to fully develop and demonstrate the possibilities of our trade in the various fields of industry and to protect our rights in connection therewith, hereby pledge our united efforts and support as members of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association to the accomplishment of said purpose."

That aim as set forth in their preamble, the members of this union have truly carried out. Wherever there is metal work to be done, the Sheet Metal Workers have organized it and further they have made every effort to improve the skills of their craft. They have one of the best apprenticeship set-ups in the country, in which they have been aided by their employer groups and the Federal Bureau of Apprenticeship. In addition to setting up classes of instruction, job training, examinations and standards, the International Asso-





Above: Roof decking of 16-gage aluminum is applied on a big construction job. Building is a new plant of the Aluminum Company of America.

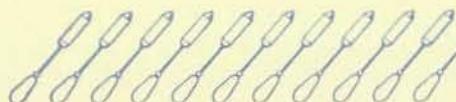
ciation has instituted yearly an apprenticeship contest to stimulate young workers to attain the utmost in skill at their trade.

Sheet metal workers participate in many phases of modern industry—from building and construction work, through many types of inside work, product manufacturing to railroad shop work involving a high degree of skill and versatility. The many types of work in sheet metal jurisdiction takes them into three different departments of the American Federation of Labor with which the organization has been affiliated since January 1888. The Association holds membership in the Building and Construction Trades Department, the Metal Trades Department, and the Railway Employes Department. A glance at the types of work as spelled out in their Constitution will give our readers some idea of the scope of the work of these Brother unionists of ours. To mention some:

All Types of Metal

They handle the work on all types of sheet metal foundation forms, wall or column forms, easings, mouldings, steeples, domes, etc.

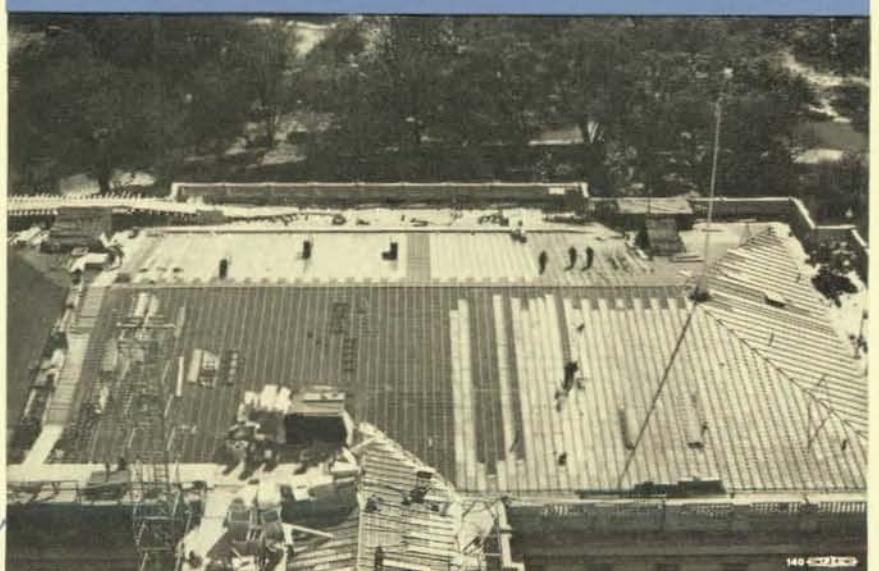
Any and all types of sheets, flat,

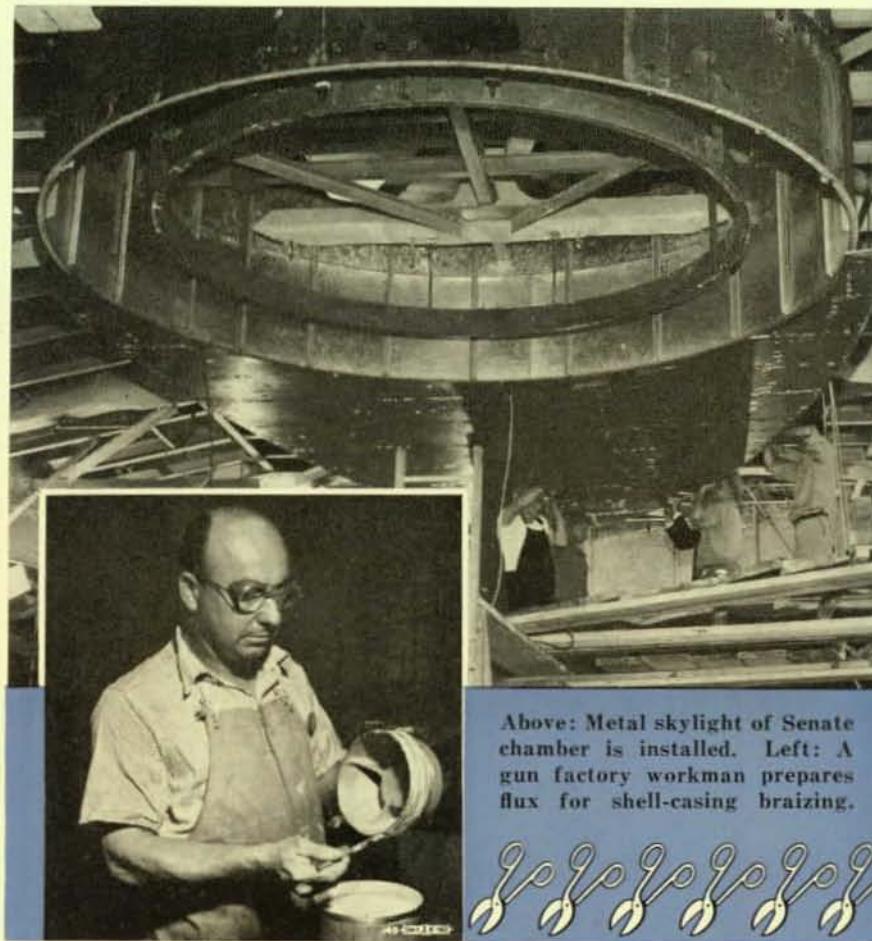


Above: Sheet metal workers re-roofing the Capitol building. Below: Air view of the vast project.



Weathering wintry blasts, a roofing worker (above) is shown on job on a dangerous church steeple.





Above: Metal skylight of Senate chamber is installed. Left: A gun factory workman prepares flux for shell-casing braizing.



corrugated or otherwise formed or reinforced and all rolled, drawn, pressed, extruded, stamped or spun sheets used in connection with or incidental to roofing, decking, flooring, siding, water proofing, weather proofing, fire proofing.

Sheet Metal Workers do the work on any and all types of sheet metal buildings—hangars, garages, service stations, for example.

Their work embraces much in the finishing and decorative line—sheet metal panels, sills, cornices, mouldings, etc. A great many modern stores, theatres and public buildings have metal fronts. This work is done by the members of this union.

Duct Installations

Sheet Metal Workers play an important part in connection with the operation of grain mills, factories, warehouses, etc., for all types of chutes, hoppers, carriers, conveyors, pipes and fittings, fans blowers, ventilators, dust collecting systems are made and installed by the Sheet Metal Workers.

In homes and offices and build-

ings all over our country the Sheet Metal Workers are responsible for the metal ducts which make up our heating and air-conditioning systems.

In sign work, many of the huge metal signs our Electricians wire are built by the Sheet Metal Workers.

In the field of fabrication, the Sheet Metal Workers are making more and more furniture, kitchen equipment, etc.

One has only to visit a brewery to see the work of coppersmiths there.

The metal work in huge restaurant and hotel kitchens, lunch rooms, drug stores, including steam tables, work tables, coffee urns, warming closets, sinks, drainboards, even garbage chutes and incinerators come under the skillful hand of the Sheet Metal Worker.

There is a terrific field for the Sheet Metal Worker in railroad work. Think of all the work of tinsmiths, coppersmiths and other metal workers handling the sheet copper,

brass, tin, zinc, lead, iron, aluminum, steel, monel and other metals that go into the engines, coaches, dining cars, etc., in the railroad industry.

And that is not all—in the aircraft, automobile and ship industries, the metal workers have tremendous fields to ply their trades.

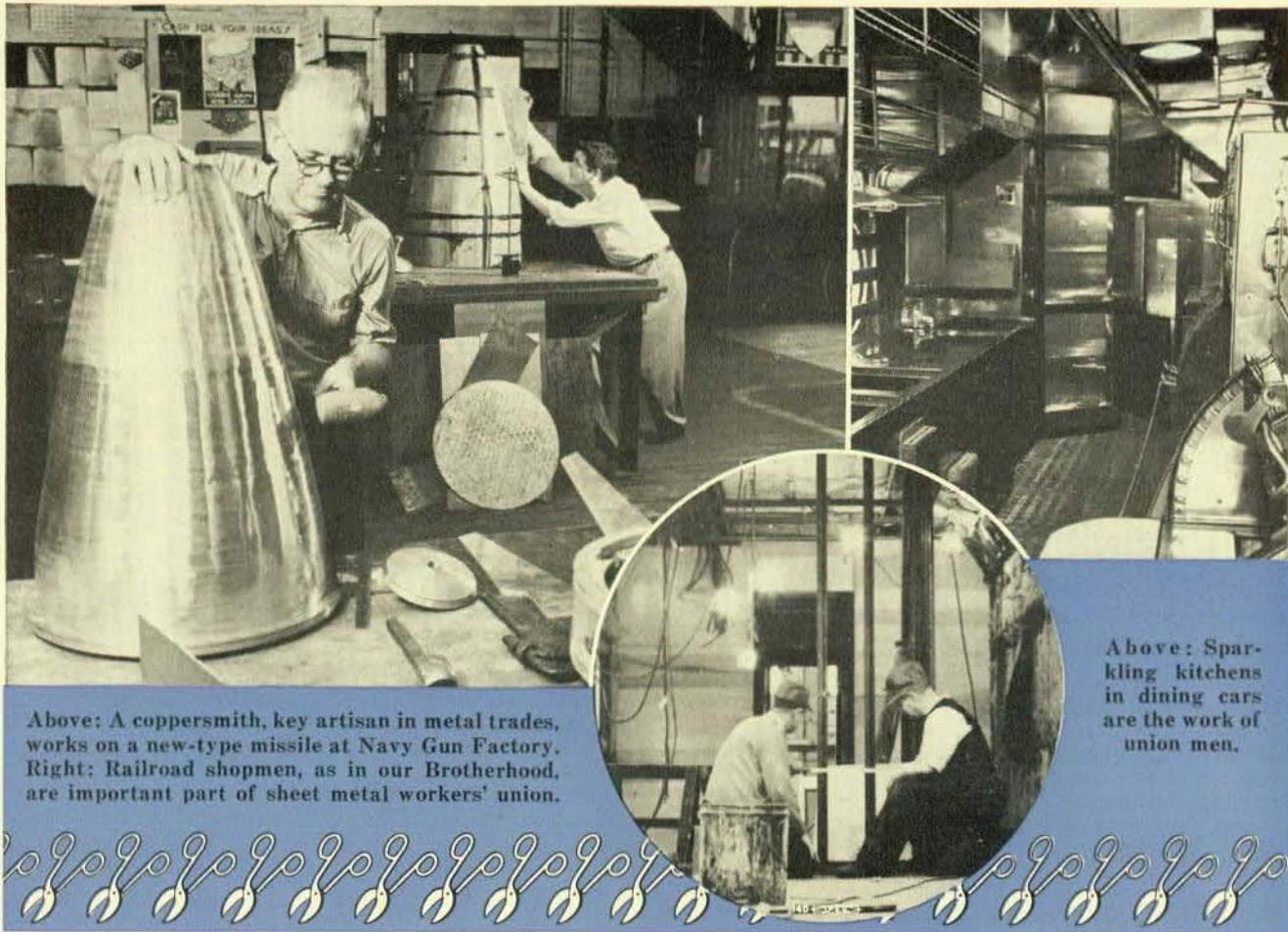
There are pages and pages in the Sheet Metal Workers' Constitution spelling out in detail the many ramifications of their work. Space will not permit us to go into further detail here. We would like to emphasize though that their work includes a tremendous amount of heating, ventilating and air conditioning work. Such work involves skilled planning and fabrication of ducts, vents, pipes, chutes, etc. In an age in which air conditioning is considered a "modern must," the Sheet Metal Worker is an indispensable factor in building and construction progress. Sheet metal installations in stores, factories, distilleries, chemical plants and other types of structures are functional types of work, while in other phases of decorative design the skill of the Sheet Metal Worker is being called upon to an ever-increasing degree.

Roofing Work

Traditionally the Sheet Metal Worker has been an important man in the roofing phase of building. In fact much of the origin of the union owes its existence to the early work in roofing, cornice, gutter and related work. And today in addition to metal roofing and decking are added siding and sheet metal roof facing. In the field of product manufacture, these craftsmen make a great variety of items such as cooking utensils, vats for chemical and cooking processes, special washers for television tube treatment, all sorts of fans for controlled ventilation, dust collectors, etc.

Our slogan in the I. B. E. W. has been "Where electricity goes, there goes the I. B. E. W." The S. M. W. I. A.'s slogan could well be, "Where metal goes, there go the Sheet Metal Workers."

We would like to describe for you here, a few of the typical jobs Sheet Metal Workers are called



Above: A coppersmith, key artisan in metal trades, works on a new-type missile at Navy Gun Factory. Right: Railroad shopmen, as in our Brotherhood, are important part of sheet metal workers' union.

Above: Sparkling kitchens in dining cars are the work of union men.

upon to do every day, so you may get a more complete picture of the nature of their work and the important bearing it has on the lives of us all.

Local Union No. 34 of the Sheet Metal Workers' Union at Minneapolis, Minn., was handed an interesting but difficult job about two years ago, one that required about 35 to 40 of the local's best mechanics. The 135 shops with which Local No. 34 has contracts in Minneapolis were all jammed with work. There were hundreds of furnaces to be installed in nice warm basements but Local Union No. 34 met the challenge of this new job gladly. The job entailed 35-40 men climbing around on the slanted, corniced roof, 400 feet up, on Minneapolis' City Hall and Courthouse, giving it a complete new copper roofing job. This job was a difficult one in many respects — just Minneapolis winter weather — cold and blustery, was a difficulty in itself, but these Local No. 34 boys were fully equal to the task,

and used practically every trick of their trade before they were through.

Because of the necessity of handling a huge number of the heavy copper sheets, which normally would have been sheared, notched and folded by hand, the sheet metal workmen made up special panels through which the sheets passed, with jigs regulating the shearing, notching and gang press marking. In that way the work went ahead at twice the normal rate, each sheet was uniform and there was little waste of material.

Fabrication Shops

The workmen fabricated the sheets as they were required, but this method also permitted them to be busy in the fabricating shops when they were driven from the roof by high winds or intense cold or heat.

They manufactured another device by mounting two hand shears to be operated by a foot pedal for notching the lower edges of the

sheets. More time was saved this way.

Special seam closers were worked out because there was nothing on the market heavy enough to handle copper of the weight used on the Minneapolis roof.

Other short cut methods were used to facilitate the work also.

It was a good 400 feet up to the flagpole base of the clock tower—the roofing job that was to be done first. As the wind whistled and snow blew, the men built their scaffold up the dizzy sides and calmly went about the job of putting the copper sheeting in place.

The thermometers showed 15 degrees below zero one morning but the Sheet Metal Workers went right about their work with the stinging cold metal. Another day the wind whipped up to 55 miles an hour.

In spite of the conditions there wasn't a single lost-time accident on the dangerous job to the surprise of the industrial commission inspector, who said "Accidents just naturally happen on a job of this

scope but aren't happening!" There was a near miss though. A fellow named Frank Snyder was covering wood sheathing with paper one day and the wind picked him right up and slammed him against the sloping structure so hard it knocked the breath out of him, but luckily the wind also pinned him there until he had sufficiently recovered to ease himself down to the gutter, on his rubber-soled shoes.

One hundred-eighty thousand pounds of copper sheeting were used to complete the intricate job of covering cornices, towers and slanting roof.

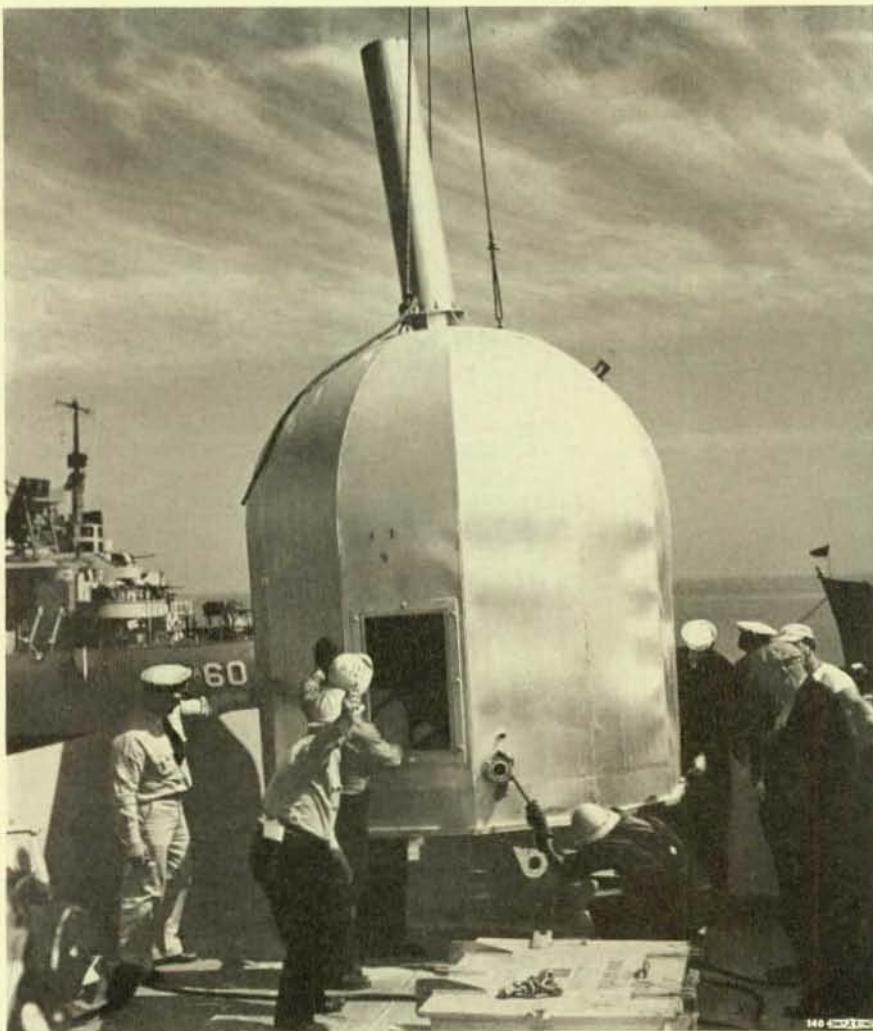
The job went through right on schedule. Incidentally, if any of the workers had been clock watchers, they would have had the satis-

faction of knowing that the face of the clock, which incidentally is larger than London's Big Ben, which looked down on them from the Courthouse tower, had recently been fabricated by Brother Sheet Metal Workers.

Another important roofing job was completed by Locals Nos. 122, Baltimore and 102, Washington, Sheet Metal Workers when the 92-year-old copper sheeting on the roof of the United States Capitol building was removed and replaced in the \$5,000,000 renovation program under way there.

Last summer Sheet Metal Workers had an important part in building the largest aluminum sheet and plate rolling mill in the world for the Aluminum Company of America at Davenport, Iowa.

Reactivating of ships from the "mothball" fleet brings sheet metal workers into action. Below: An air-tight sheet metal cover is lifted from a small gun mount in preparation for reactivation nearly three years after the ship and all of its machinery and guns were sealed shut and connected to preserving "dehumidification" machinery. As defense needs mount, such scenes become routine.



Another job which is a tribute to the skill of the Sheet Metal artisan is the new *Dallas Morning News* Building in Dallas, Tex., said to be one of the finest newspaper plants in the world.

As soon as the skeleton of the building was completed, sheet metal work began and the hot Texas summers called for a lot of work, for the huge five-acre structure was to be completely air conditioned. Aluminum, 60,000 pounds of it, was selected for all sheet metal work and more than two miles of vents and ducts were installed.

One of the most interesting examples of sheet metal fabrication by skilled union sheet metal workers, is found in custom-made liquid concentrating devices manufactured in Tampa, Fla. One particular concentrating device is the Vincent-Picker Direct Heat Liquid Concentrator and it is made by the Tampa Sheet Metal Company employing members of Local No. 57. It contains 7,500 pounds of stainless steel.

Diversified Work

Another splendid example of the diversified work of the tradesmen we pay tribute to this month, may be found in the work they performed at the Russell Miller Milling Company at Alton, Ill. Here the Sheet Metal Workers' skill reaches another vital part of our economy—food.

In this mill, 15,000 bushels of wheat are ground daily, sifted, enriched, blended and packaged. Sheet metal spouting, troughs and fittings become the arteries through which a universally basic food reaches grinders, sifters, hoppers and other specialized equipment. This job required 400 tons of galvanized steel sheet and 35 tons of stainless steel.

A sheet-metal production which will interest our readers is a fabricated metal machine used for washing and reprocessing television tubes.

Daily, the Sheet Metal Worker has become increasingly important in the railroad industry. One of the most progressive railroads in the nation is the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul and Pacific which pro-

(Continued on page 50)

CHICAGO LOCAL Issues Challenge!



By N. O. BURKHARD

Press Secretary

Local Union 9, Chicago

The officers and members of Local Union 9, are proud of their school for linemen and cable splicers. We have full cooperation of the director of Manley Vocational High School, Mr. J. A. King, and members of his staff. Our coordinator, Larry Benner, Instructor James Conlon (lineman) and Cliff Anderson, instructor for cable splicers, are doing a bangup job.

Enclosed are still pictures taken by a photographer from one of

our leading papers in this area. A picture was taken at the same time and televised over station W.G.N., on Wednesday, February 7, 1951 of a test given by our instructors on speed in handling an unconscious man on a pole. Harold Biernat, a graduate lineman was the subject—Ed Haney and Francis Wahnen, were the rescue team.

We understand it takes from three to five minutes to revive a man on top of a pole applying pole-top resuscitation, but in years gone by it was a case of lowering a man as quickly as possible, then using artificial respiration. This test performed by Local 9, was using



Harold Biernat, Chicago graduate lineman, is "patient" being lowered to ground by Ed Haney and F. Wahnen.



In 10-degree temperature, Brother Biernat is swathed in heavy blankets and rescue team goes to work on subject.



Here's Biernat (left) with Larry Benner, coordinator, and expert rescue team of Ed Haney and Francis Wahnen.

BOTH. First, when man received the shock, his partner cleared him, then applied pole-top resuscitation while the lineman on the next pole descended and climbed the other pole to assist in lowering the unconscious man.

The test was made to prove how fast a lineman could be lowered and still apply all precautions necessary. We understand, if it were a real case, the man working with the lineman that received the shock would apply pole-top resuscitation for three to five minutes before lowering. We are of the opinion that this team, "Wahnen,

(Continued on page 50)

With the Ladies



About Babies

THIS month we're going to talk a little about those wonderful God-given gifts from heaven, babies. Many of you who will read this page are old hands at the business of having and caring for children, but we have a number of requests from new mothers and mothers-to-be "to write something about babies," so here goes.

Take This Advice

First off, a little bit of advice to the new mother. You're so pleased with that new baby but you're a little frightened for fear you won't do a wonderful job of being his mother. Everybody has been telling you this and that about vitamins and shots and formulas and thumb sucking and discipline and you're just a little frightened—it all sounds so complicated. Well don't be! Don't take all the advice too seriously and don't be awed by what experts—professional or amateur—say. You're the baby's mother and the Good Lord has a special gift reserved just for you. It's called instinct and while you may be a little awkward at first and may get his diaper on lopsided, that instinct isn't going to let you do anything wrong. Just trust yourself. Use common sense. Ignore all old-wives tales and follow whatever directions your doctor gives you. Remember just a few years ago—there were a lot of hard, fast rules about raising a baby, sticking to a minute-by-minute schedule and with iron clad rules about spoiling? Well a good bit of that has gone out the window long ago. Seems the experts have discovered that what good mothers and fathers want to do for their babies instinctively works best after all. And the baby that is fondled and loved grows up with an inherent sense of security that makes him a better balanced and adjusted individual than



his counter-part of a few years previous who may hide a frustration or two because his parents always left him in his crib to "cry it out."

What You'll Need

Now some of you mothers-to-be may be wondering just exactly what things you'll need for the baby when he arrives. You'll need a place where he can sleep. It doesn't have to be elaborate. All it requires is sides to keep him from rolling out and something soft but firm in the bottom for a mattress. There should be waterproof sheeting, preferably two



sheets so you will be able to wash and dry them when convenient for you. Then you should have three to six pads which go over the waterproof material and you will need three to six sheets also.

Then you will need several blankets. Lightweight blankets and knit shawls are best, particularly if they are "all wool" because then they are light in weight, but warm.

In the clothing line, you will need three to six little nightgowns and three to six little cotton shirts.

About diapers, two dozen are sufficient if you wash them every day. Get the large size.

Dresses for baby are not absolutely necessary but like every mother you'll want a few to make the baby look nice. You'll need several little sweaters and sacks. Get these rather large so you can get them on and off easily. A knit cap is necessary for cold weather. Booties and socks are not necessary unless you just like them.

Now in the way of equipment, if you do not plan to breast-feed the baby, buy at least nine 8-ounce bottles. You will require six a day while the baby is very young for the formula. Get nine medium-sized nipples and

nine glass nipple covers or bottle caps. Then you will need a funnel for pouring the formula, a small fine strainer, a bottle brush and a nipple brush. You'll need a nipple jar and cover with a wide mouth that will fit in the sterilizer. You'll need tongs or forceps strong enough to lift the bottles out of the sterilizer and a measuring cup for making formula as well as a sterilizer and rack.

We are giving you a pretty complete list of things you'll need but we thought it might be helpful to those having their first babies and might also give suggestions for gifts for those numerous baby showers to which we are all invited so often.

Here are a few more needs: bath thermometer (good for the inexperienced mother), rectal thermometer, absorbent cotton, toothpick swabs, zinc ointment, baby oil, baby powder, soap, a bottle warmer, a diaper pail (two are better, one for wet and one for soiled diapers).

Then scales and a carriage are not absolutely necessary but are certainly desirable.

So much for the things you need for a new baby.

About That Name

Now we'd like to say a little bit about a topic that is always of interest. What's the first thing you think about when a baby is on the way? What'll we name it? Naming that baby is very important to the baby for after all, he is going to be stuck with whatever monicker you give him, for the rest of his life. So here are a few pointers to remember in picking a name for your child.

First, pick a name that is not too difficult to pronounce and that is pronounced as it is spelled. It's best for

(Continued on page 46)



Our Auxiliaries

Local Union 26

Washington, D. C.

L. U. 26, WASHINGTON, D. C.—Our meeting of January 23, 1951, was called to order and conducted by our Vice President, Mrs. Eileen Beach. Our president, Mrs. Francis Scruggs and family are on a month's vacation visiting relatives in Arizona. We do hope they are having a nice visit and wish them a safe trip back to D. C.

We held open house at this last meeting and were glad to have all who visited with us and do hope they enjoyed being with us. Six new members were obligated by a past President, Mrs. Nellie Cox. They are Mrs. Agnes T. Baker, Mrs. Margaret Breshahan, Mrs. Winifred Gringrich, Mrs. Margaret Grady, Mrs. Mary Saddbush, Mrs. Barbara Trimmer.

After our business meeting, we were entertained by the pupils of Mrs. Vera Sowers' dramatic class, which was much appreciated and enjoyed by all.

We held our Lindy party on Tuesday, February 20th. The door prize was won by Mrs. Pauline Best. Refreshments were served and birthdays were honored at the January meeting.

LAURA JOHNSON, P. S.

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Local Union 474

Memphis, Tennessee

We held our monthly meeting at the Electrical Workers Hall with Mrs. Shands Morgan, president presiding.

Officers who were unable to attend in the January meeting were installed, Mrs. W. C. Hornsby, first vice president, Mrs. J. B. Arterburn, second vice president, Mrs. Hermon Moss, recording secretary, and Mrs. Oscar Sullivan, treasurer.

Mrs. Billie Black, chairman of our blood bank, reported four pints of blood donated by Union 474 members for one of the men's wives.

We have a file with I.B.E.W. 474 members names—those willing to donate blood—and when a member or one of his family is in need of blood they are called.

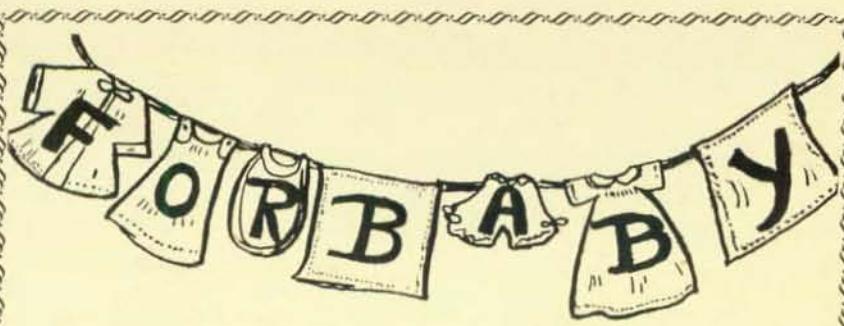
Mrs. Hermon Moss made a beautiful scrap book of union labels for a contest in the Memphis Joint Council with the members helping out with labels.

We donated to Red Cross, T.B. Society and Heart Fund.

We raise our money by having bridge and bunco parties.

Games, with prizes, are enjoyed after the business meeting and refreshments served by two different members each month.

MRS. J. C. THOMPSON,
Publicity Chairman.



Sooner or later in every woman's life comes the time when she's called on to give a friend a baby shower. We thought we'd give a few suggestions this month on things to do if you're elected to give the next one.

DECORATIONS

First off, decorations. It always seems to me that decorating for a shower is always a lot of trouble without very gratifying results. Do you ever feel that way? What I mean is that you spend hours and hours creating some fantastic parasol or watering can out of crepe paper, and that the end does not justify the hard work of the means. Well at any rate, one of the simplest decorations for a baby shower that I ever saw was this. The hostess strung an ordinary clothesline all the way across the room and the guests fastened their gay packages on it. Everyone knows what a goodly amount of washing a baby requires so this clothesline idea seemed appropriate. And of course the baby's wash (all the little dresses, sacks, etc., were in the packages.)

THE PARTY TABLE

This theory of mine about not spending too much time on a decorative way to present the gifts doesn't carry over to the party table though. I think it should be very festive.

One particularly lovely shower table I saw recently had a beautiful centerpiece of pale pink roses, blue snaps and blue delphinium from which a pink or a blue ribbon ran to each guest's place at the table. At each place was a little baby shoe made of china (10 cents at Woolworth's) filled with a few sprigs of the snapdragon and delphinium.

REFRESHMENTS

For refreshments the hostess served little sandwiches rolled up like diplomas (birth certificates she said) and tied with narrow pink and blue ribbon. Then she had ice cream molds in the shape of storks holding little pink or blue bundles in their beaks, cookies, nuts and mints. It was a very attractive party. At another baby shower I attended, the hostess served brick ice cream in pale pink and cup cakes iced in pink with little cupie dolls in tiny skirts made of a wisp of gathered ribbon standing in the center. They made a big hit.

THE GIFTS

Some helpful gift suggestions may come to you from a perusal of what a new baby needs from the list on the opposite page. Gifts for lasting remembrance might be a silver spoon or napkin ring, silver piggy bank, or comb and brush, or perhaps a tiny ring or locket.

For a beautiful and unusual wrapping, try this. Wrap gift in pale pink paper and tie with deeper pink ribbon in a full, many-looped bow in the center. Attach a live rose, preferably one open full, and in the center fastened with a pin, a tiny baby doll. (They have inch long ones in plastic or celluloid at the Five and Dime.)

WHAT TO DO

You may want to play a few games. One good shower game is naming the baby. Give everyone a pencil and piece of paper. Then ask the mother-to-be what she plans to name the baby if a boy and if a girl. Have all the guests write these down, one on one side, one on the other. Then give the guests a set time, say five minutes, in which they jot down all the names they can think of—only here is the catch. Each name must begin with the last letter of the previous name. For example, the favorite name is Susan. The list then could run something like this—Taking the last letter "n"—Nancy, Yvonne, Edna, Ann, Nora, Agnes, Stephanie, etc. The guest with the longest list wins a prize.

QUESTIONS and ANSWERS

Q. I have a one H.P. Single Phase Repulsion Induction Motor, on which the commutator replacing bearings were broken.

I want to make a capacitor motor out of it, using a double throw double pole switch for starting and running.

I have made several experiments without success.

I was planning to use this next: 110-220 winding 450 microfarad Capacitor.

*Starting 65 turns # 21 wire
Running 86 turns 2/c # 18 wire:
Rotor 20 # 18 wire per slot squirrel cage.*

*Am I getting on the right track?
Can you give me better data?*

W. B. POPE
Local Union 916

A. In order to get the equivalent horsepower the starting winding turns should be size # 17 or 18 wire and you should use less number of turns of # 12 wire on the rotor windings. If there are 36 slots on the rotor, the coil span should be about 8 or 9 slots wide and if 32 slots the width of coil span should be seven or eight slots. If the rotor has an uneven number of slots the coil span should be similar to the even number above. Most of the old type repulsion motors did not have all the slots cut in around the inside periphery of the stator and the conversion could not be made. Also the capacitor is satisfactory but could be as large as 550 MFD.

The windings on a typical 1 HP 115/230 volt, 12.6/6.3 ampere, 1750 R.P.M. 4 poles, capacitor type motor are as follows:

Running winding—92 turns of Size # 15, type FX wire.

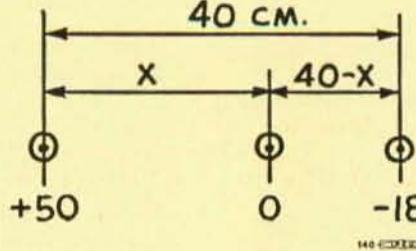
Starting Winding—50 turns of Size # 16, type FX wire.

If the nameplate data of the original motor is sent to us a more exact specification could be recommended.

Q. I would very much appreciate the answer to the following problem concerning electrostatic fields, the answer if possible given both with vector diagram and straight calculation by formula.

"Calculate the position of a point charge in the neighborhood of two point charges of +50 and -18 units situated 40 cm. apart where a third charge would experience no resultant force."

F. W. HINDE
Local Union 353
Toronto Canada



Let X = distance from (+) charge and $40 - X$ = distance from (-) charge.

The sizes of the charges are proportional to the squares of the

distances between the charges. Therefore:

$$\frac{50}{X^2} = \frac{18}{(40-X)^2}$$

$$\frac{50}{X^2} = \frac{18}{1600-80X+X^2}$$

$$80,000-4000X+50X^2=18X^2$$

$$\text{Divide thru by } 32:$$

$$2500-125X+X^2=0$$

Factoring:

$$(100-X)(25-X)=0$$

$$X=100 \text{ or } 25$$

There are two points where the unknown equals zero but since we are dealing with the point within 40 centimeters our point of zero force is 25 centimeters from the +50 charge and from -18 charge it is 15 centimeters.

Q. I have a large number of switches with "on" indicating lamps, and my replacement seems to be excessive.

I use 6-watt 120-volt lamps for this purpose, and I was wondering if I changed to 10 watt 230 volt (10 watt seems to be the smallest I can get here in 230 volts) lamps would I get enough increase in the life of the lamps to justify the change. The 10 watt - 230 volt lamp on 120 volt circuit gives enough light for our needs.

JOSEPH B. WALSH
Local Union 134

A. If the 10 watt, 230 volt lamp will give you sufficient pilot indication you should by all means substitute this lamp for the 6 watt, 120 volt lamp. The cost of the 10 w. 230 v. lamp is approximately 40 cents plus tax as compared to 16 cents plus tax for the 6 w., 120 v. lamp, but life extension is indefinite or at least will last the duration of your working days if the circuit to the lamp is not short circuited.

Since your lamp replacement is excessive the voltage across the lamp must be greater than 120 volts. A small resistor in series with the lamp would also extend the life of a higher voltage rated lamp. An example of this life increase is as follows:

120 volts at socket and using a 130 volt rated lamp:—Percent of wattage output 94%; Percent

of light output 87%; Percent of life expectancy 156%.

Q. Would you please inform me of the name and address of a publisher of a practical hand-book on electrical wiring? Thank you very much.

LEE TANAKA
The Dalles, Ore.

A. A very informative handbook for electrical installations is:

American Electricans' Handbook by Terrell Croft, Price \$6.00. Published by McGraw-Hill Book Co., 330 West 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.

They will be glad to send you this book or any others on their list for your examination and approval without obligation to purchase it.

Q. How do you figure what size capacitor to put at the terminal of a motor, 50 amperes, 30 H.P.; 30, 440 volts a.c.: to improve the "power factor" and also for the radio interference?

Do you have to have the amount of amperes in the capacitor so you can get a perfect cancellation of XL in the motor?

Could you tell me the formula also for 550 volts D.C.; 50 amperes, 30 H.P. motor?

I have read it in an electrical text book but it doesn't show you the formula.

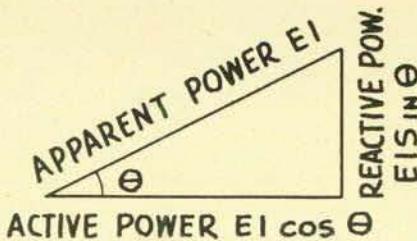
JOHN DE LA REYES
*Local Union 1186
Honolulu, Oahu*

A. Any handbook or manufacturer's data book gives you a table for selecting the correct size capacitor rating in KVA for Power Factor correction. These tables take in consideration the dissymmetry, unbalance and harmonic distortion of the motor circuit as well as the speed and voltage.

For a three phase circuit the component that the capacitor is cancelling is called the "Reactive Power" whose unit is called kilovars. For practical purposes the formula upon which the calculations are based is:

Reactive Power = $\sqrt{3} EI \sin \theta$. θ is the angle between phase current and phase voltage.

A "var" is defined as the reactive power in a circuit carrying



ACTIVE POWER EI cos theta

sinusoidal current of one ampere in the reactive or quadrature component of the wave with an effective potential difference of one volt. A kilovar is 1000 vars.

Motor data books give the KW load and power factor for 3 phase induction motors at 220-440-550 volts and at various speeds. The capacitor rating in kva to give approximately unity power factor for a 30 H.P. 30, 440 volt motor is:—
At 1800 R.P.M. — 9; 1200 R.P.M. — 10; 900 R.P.M. — 11; 720 R.P.M. — 12; 600 R.P.M. — 13. The necessary capacitive Kilovars to raise the P.F. are also given in tables.

The current through the "XC" component of the capacitor must be equal to the current through the "XL" component of the motor or transmission line.

There is no formula for D.C. motors since there is no reactive component in direct current, only a resistance component in direct line with the current. You must have a sinusoidal current to get the lagging or leading reactive component.

Synchronous motors which are designed with leading power factors are used for power factor correction and avoid the lagging reactive power consuming component, which cost money with no useful work.

Comment

Editor: In reference to question of Brother J. Horvath of Local 1497, in January issue, page 46, I believe the answer given is insufficient to fully cover the Brother's problem.

I am inclosing his question and answer, and underlined the part, which suggests to me, that he desires a plain test lamp circuit, not alone for continuity of the circuit, but rather to ascertain the proper working relation between thermostat and heat unit

The circuit as suggested in January issue is quite correct, but the socket must be of mogul base, and the lamp a 7.5 Amp. 600 lumen lamp, as used in high voltage series street lighting and signal circuits. The voltage drop in this type of lamp, is only about 4 volts, for the average current demand of a flat iron.

For circuits of lower demands than 7.5 A. a proportioned dimming of test lamp will be noted, for greater current demands, should connect a resistor across test lamp terminals to bypass extra current.

The necessary information for the purchase of this type lamp, in or near your location, may be had, from your local street lighting service dept. or G.E. Electric Co. or the Westinghouse Electric Co.

ADOLF A. SCHOLTZ
*I.B.E.W.
Local Union 134
Chicago, Ill.*

P.S. For further reference pertaining to this matter please address:

Adolph A. Scholtz
7915 Champlain Ave.
Chicago 19, Ill.

Editor: Referring to your answer given to J. Horvath in regard to checking thermostat of Iron while in service, your answer of putting an ordinary lamp in series with one lead of iron, would hardly allow iron to come to temperature for ironing even if a 200 watt lamp is used. Most flat irons are of 1000 watts. However, I can offer you a simple circuit to check thermostat of irons—by using the I.R. drop across a small piece of nichrome wire inserted in Series with test lead and attaching flash light bulb across the resistance.

G. L. WURST,
L. U. 889.

Editor In regard to the answers to the questions sent in by Robert L. Nugent of Local 1504, concerning capacitors, I find that they do not agree with what I was taught.

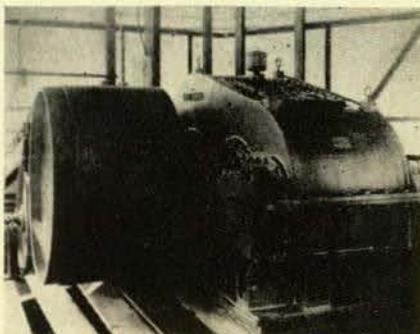
I have never seen the term "dielectric field" used. Electric field or electro-static field, yes. This is the field that exists between the capacitor plates by virtue of the applied voltage. This voltage (from a D.C. source when condenser action is studied) establishes a static charge in the dielectric. This is in the form of an electrical stress. This charge builds up until the voltage in the dielectric is equal to the source voltage and is in opposition to the source voltage of 180 electrical degrees. An ammeter placed in one of the leads from the source voltage will indicate current flow in the circuit until the above condition of balanced opposing voltages is reached. There will be no further current flow unless the

(Continued on Page 78)

Products and Installations

New Conveyor Drive Developed

Considerable savings in the installation and maintenance costs of heavy belt conveyors are said to be possible with a new conveyor drive developed by the National Iron Company, Duluth, Minnesota. The new drive uses an overhung driving pulley, eliminating the conventional head shaft and



its bearings, as well as the low-speed coupling or chain drive. This eliminates maintenance on head shaft bearings and the low-speed coupling. The latter has been one of the major sources of belt conveyor shut-downs.

The National Iron Company's design uses a special speed reducer. It is equipped with an extra large gear shaft and special antifriction bearings, to provide the extra capacity necessary for overhanging the driving pulley. Taper-hardened gearing and pinion shafts, plus fabricated steel housings, make possible a unit of minimum size and weight.

The first overhung conveyor using this drive has been installed on the Iron Range. It is believed to be the first installation of such a conveyor to be made anywhere. A second installation on the Iron Range now is underway.

Report Advances In Nuclear Power

Many of the components of an atomic power plant are found in conventional plants, and the experience gained in them will be applicable to the corresponding parts of the nuclear plant. This was the statement made recently by an engineer associated with the Atomic Energy Commission.

"The extreme degree of perfection required of these components in

nuclear power plants is the major difference between these and other power plants," he said. "Such perfection is necessary because of the very serious consequences of failure in the atomic plant," he added, and expressed confidence in the satisfactory solution of the many problems involved. "We have good solutions for some of them," he said. "For others we are working on solutions which are not ideal but are as good as could be hoped for at this early stage. In general, some sort of acceptable solution is being pursued on all of the problems, and we are optimistic as to the outcome."

As one unusual factor in designing a nuclear or "atomic" power plant, the engineer said that a number of uncommon materials must be employed in the structure of the reactor, which forms the "furnace" of such a plant.

Materials must be used which do not absorb too many of the atomic particles called neutrons, since these are responsible for maintaining the chain reaction in which the atom's energy is released. In addition, the materials must not be damaged by the powerful rays emitted by the process, he said, and they must stand high temperatures.

Improved Technology

"We find that metallic elements hitherto relatively rare, and about which little is known from the standpoint of engineering properties, are now being employed in reactors as structural materials. The technology of these new materials is developing rapidly but still remains one of the important scientific and engineering problems in nuclear power plant development," he said.

Many such problems are a result of the intense radioactivity inside the reactor, he pointed out. For example, a new standard of tightness and freedom from leaks must be observed in the system of pipes and heat exchangers which carry heat from the reactor to the boiler where steam is generated to be used to run steam turbines. A liquid, or possibly a gas, is used to carry the heat energy.

In an ordinary steam power plant, he continued, the leakage through packing glands of valves, seals of pump and turbine shafts, pipe flanges, etc., is often so much that many gallons of water must be added every day to make up the loss. In contrast, the reactor coolant system simply must not leak at all.

Smaller 100-Watt Lamp Is Offered

A smaller, 100-watt rough-service lamp that fits standard wire-guard extension-cord equipment is available from Westinghouse. Applicable to all types of rugged service, this lamp is said to be particularly adaptable to use in warships, shipyards, and after-dark construction projects because it emits more light from a smaller, more breakage-resistance bulb. The new bulb is 2-5/8 inches in diameter— $\frac{1}{4}$ inch less than the former A-23 bulb. With a maximum length of



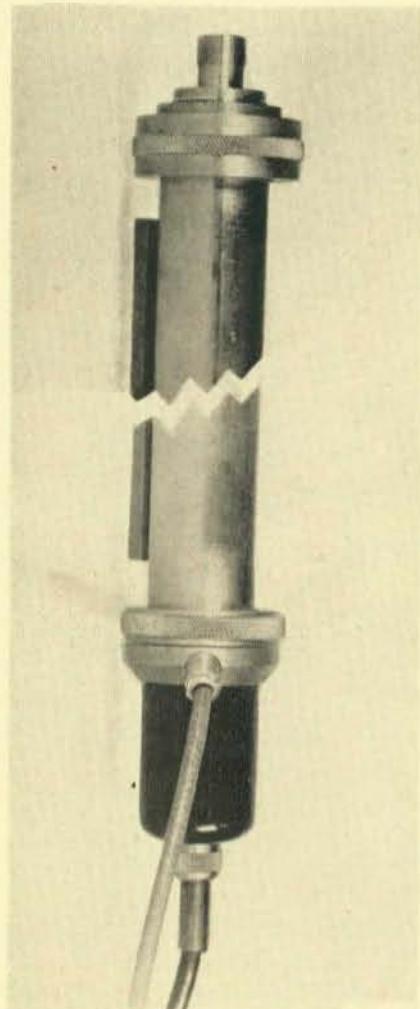
5-5/16 inches from top of bulb to bottom of base, it is $\frac{3}{4}$ inches shorter than the A-23. Voltage ratings of the new lamp range from 115- to 300-volts, and have corresponding approximate average initial lumens of 1210 to 750. All ratings are designed for a life of 1000 hours. All 100-watt rough-service lamps of clear glass or inside frosted glass are now manufactured in the smaller size.

Simple Devices Aid Calibration

Extremely simple devices which produce r-f voltages at a very low impedance and at a wide range of frequencies have been conceived and developed at the National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C. Known as "R-F Micropotentiometers," they provide accurate voltages from one to

10^9 microvolts without the use of attenuators at frequencies up to 300 megacycles and above. Thus, convenient standards of low voltages are made available which should greatly reduce equipment and shielding problems encountered in calibration of present-day commercial voltage generators, attenuators, voltmeters, and other radio-frequency equipment.

The micropotentiometers should prove especially useful in measurements of radio receiver sensitivity. Here the large disagreement between various standard voltage generators at high frequencies and low voltage levels has been due to three major causes. First, generator output impedance and receiver input impedance

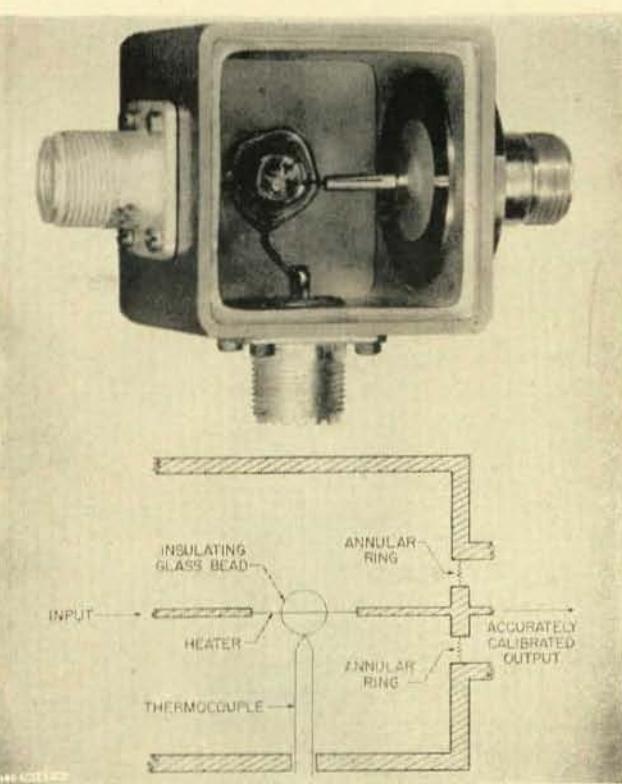


Coaxial-line model of the "R-F Micropotentiometer." The quarter-wave line is terminated by a micropotentiometer element at the left end and by a monitoring voltmeter at the right. The cable on the voltmeter-side is used to inject r-f power into the coaxial line. With various quarter-wave lines or with a single line and its well-known voltage distribution this micropotentiometer will make available voltages from 1 to 105 microvolts at its output terminal.

are not ordinarily known as functions of changing frequencies. Second, extreme care is necessary in using precision voltage-dropping attenuators. Finally, the long-time calibration stability of vacuum tube voltmeters is uncertain. For these reasons, manufacturers of voltage generators have not been able to guarantee the accuracy of their equipment at all frequencies. Development of the micropotentiometers now appears to have removed most of the obstacles to standardization of receiver sensitivity.

The new instruments consist essentially of appropriately housed and mounted current-carrying elements together with means for monitoring the currents they carry. Their electrical constants are simply determined by using known d-c voltages and currents. The current-carrying elements are annular membranes, either metallic or nonmetallic, of various radii, thicknesses, and electrical resistivities. Monitoring may be accomplished by means of thermocouples, thermoelements, bolometers, stable vacuum tube voltmeters, or other devices whose indications are independent of frequency. Thermoelements have been used in measurements of 1 to 100,000 microvolts at frequencies from zero to 300 Mc and also for 100,000-microvolt measurements in the region of 1000 Mc.

These micropotentiometers are the first low-impedance (of the order of milliohms) devices which provide r-f voltages in the microvolt range and which make these low voltages available without the use of attenuators. They thus provide useful tools for many problems where constant voltage and low voltage sources are required. The devices are inherently frequency insensitive up to and above 300 Mc. Extremely low and essential-



Exposed view of one of the "R-F Micropotentiometers." This device will make available accurate voltages in the microvolt range without the use of attenuators, at frequencies up to 1000 Mc and at a very low source impedance (order of milliohms). The micropotentiometer unit shows a thermoelement in its housing. The cylindrical section within the right side wall of the unit incorporates silver-deposited annular membranes (current-carrying elements of the micropotentiometer). Similar elements of different resistivities and materials may be interchanged to attain desired millivolt ranges. Also shown are the input and output connectors (left and right sides of unit, respectively) as well as the d-c output terminals (bottom) for the thermocouple. The drawing below the unit is a functional diagram of the R-F Micropotentiometer.

ly nonreactive output impedance facilitates their use for checks and references with standard voltage generators. They may be used for direct calibration of percentage-modulation indicators. By means of known voltage ratios, the micropotentiometers may be used to extend the range for checking attenuators up to 120 db or higher. Simplicity of operation, trouble-free circuitry, flexibility, and absence of serious shielding problems make these instruments particularly adaptable to use by personnel of limited training.

In comparing the micropotentiometers with other sources, such as a voltage-measuring thermistor bridge, absolute reproducibility and agreement have been limited only by the relative complexity of the standards of comparison. Verification of the exact frequency and voltage ranges of the micropotentiometers in terms of other independent standards is still in progress at the Bureau, along with other phases of design and application.

If



THERE'S a big *if* in the minds of citizens all over these United States. It brings fear into the lives of us all. It is that sword of Damocles hanging heavy over the heads of old and young alike—what *If* there should be an atomic attack? What *If* an A-bomb or an H-bomb were dropped on our city?

Optimism Of Spring

People are feeling less pessimistic than they were a few months ago. For one thing it's spring again—a spring unmarked by all-out war so often forecast, without the Communist spring offensive so often prophesied. The black conflict between the East and the West remains as bitter as ever. Yet once more representatives of the four great powers are sitting around a conference table in Paris, at least *talking* about the possibilities of peace. It's an easy thing to find hope in the resurrection of spring. It's natural when you see the daffodils and tulips you planted rather pessimistically last fall, breaking through the hard earth to bloom in all their spring glory, to feel that life and the old world are pretty decent after all and maybe a way out of the world crisis can be found. Pray God those hopes may never be shattered. Meanwhile, let's not completely ignore that *IF*. We hope, and this writer, unimportant as that single opinion is, at least believes that your closest acquaintance with an atomic bomb will be in reading this article. But it never hurts to be prepared. So we want

to tell you here in your JOURNAL what to expect if an A-bomb falls on your city and what to do.

First you should know what an A-bomb does and what are your chances of survival. To begin with, atom-splitting is just another way of causing an explosion. While an atom bomb holds more death and destruction than man has ever wrapped up into a single package, its power is still limited. Not even the terrible H-bomb could blow the earth apart or kill us all by mysterious radiation.

It is thought that if an enemy perpetrated an atomic attack on us, that it would be set off in mid-

air, about 2,000 feet from ground level since this is more destructive than a water or ground burst.

What happens in an air burst is this. At the instant of the explosion, a brilliant fireball appears in the sky and quickly grows to about 900 feet in diameter. It could probably be seen for 50 miles in daylight, 200 miles at night. From this ball of fire, which is brighter than 100 suns, deadly heat and radiation burst out in all directions. The heat flash is dangerous up to two miles but the radiation intensity falls off rapidly after 4,000 feet. In the first second, half of the radiation has al-

ready passed. In three seconds heat and most of the harmful radiation are over.

Following the heat flash, a tremendous shock wave caused by the expansion of hot gases from the explosion sweeps over the area. Winds of 800 mph accompany the shock wave in its early stages but fall off rapidly in intensity, dropping to 100 mph within a mile and a half. Several seconds later, another wind roars in toward the center of the explosion with about half the force of the outrushing blast. At the end of 10 seconds, the immediate danger from the explosion itself has passed.

Now, what are your chances of survival?

If an A-bomb exploded without warning in the air over your town tonight, your calculated chances of living through the attack would run something like this:

If you were one of the unlucky people right under the bomb (there wouldn't be so many of these) there is practically no hope at all. In fact, if you are anywhere within one-half mile of the

center of the explosion, your chances of escaping are about one out of 10.

On the other hand, however, if you are from one-half to one mile away, you have a 50-50 chance.

If you are one to one and one-half miles from the center of the blast the odds that you will be killed are only 15 in 100.

At points from one and one-half to two miles away, deaths drop all the way down to only two or three out of each 100. Beyond two miles, the explosion will cause practically no deaths at all.

Radioactivity Not Fatal

Of course your chances of being injured are far greater than your chances of being killed. But even injury by radioactivity does not mean that you will be left a cripple or be doomed to die an early death.

At Nagasaki, almost 70 percent of the people a mile from the bomb lived to tell of their experience. Today thousands of survivors of the atomic attack live in new houses built right where the old ones stood. They are not riddled

with cancer. Neither are they sterile but are living as before and bearing normal, healthy children.

It may be that an enemy would explode an A-bomb on the ground or in a harbor. This would not cause as great destruction as an air burst and the blast, heat and direct radiation do not extend as far. However, ground and water bursts have their own particular hazard which is almost completely lacking in an air burst. The clouds of dust or spray thrown into the air by these bursts become highly radioactive. As they drift with the wind over the surrounding area, they contaminate all objects in their path and poison people who are exposed to them too long.

Now what to do—

The greatest danger to life and limb with atomic weapons is the same as with any ordinary high explosives—the blast and the heat. Now what does one do to escape these dangers.

To avoid the injury which can be caused by the blast, even if you have only a second's warning, this is the most important thing you

"SNEAK ATTACK"—NO WARNING SIREN DO THIS FAST



Get under bed or table close to the wall and AWAY from windows. Cover exposed parts of body and close eyes tightly.



Get under desk, table or bench. Lie close to wall away from windows or glass doors. Cover exposed parts of body and close eyes tightly.



Take any shelter if within a few steps. If no shelter near—fall to ground face downward, cover exposed parts of body, close eyes tightly.



Pull into curb, stop, turn off ignition. Cover face and eyes and fall to floor.



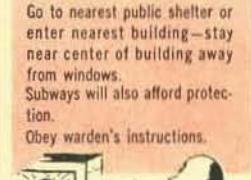
If your children are at school YOU stay at home. Don't phone—teachers are trained to care for the students.



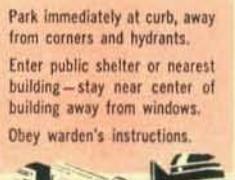
Draw window drapes—close blinds or shutters. Extinguish all open flames or fires. Go to basement or other previously selected shelter.



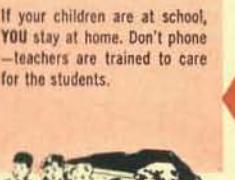
Go to shelter designated for your floor. Obey building instructions. Obey floor warden.



Go to nearest public shelter or enter nearest building—stay near center of building away from windows. Subways will also afford protection. Obey warden's instructions.



Park immediately at curb, away from corners and hydrants. Enter public shelter or nearest building—stay near center of building away from windows. Obey warden's instructions.



If your children are at school YOU stay at home. Don't phone—teachers are trained to care for the students.



WHEN YOU HEAR SIREN DO THIS

can do: Fall flat on your face. More than half of all wounds are caused by being tossed about bodily or being struck by falling and flying objects. If you lie down flat, you are least likely to be tossed about and if you have a few seconds to pick a good spot, there is less chance of your being struck with flying glass and other things.

If you are inside a building, the best place to flatten out is close against the cellar wall. If you haven't time to get down there, lie down by an inside wall or duck under a bed or table. Don't pick a spot opposite windows or you will be pelted with shattered glass. If you are in an office, crawl under a desk.

If you are on the street, take cover at once—get to the nearest shelter, basement or subway. If none of these is available at the time, step into the nearest doorway or better yet into the lobby of a concrete building. Face away from the street and from windows. If you are out of doors and have no time to seek any indoor shelter, drop down alongside the base of a sturdy building (flimsy, wooden ones are liable to fall on you), crouch behind a tree, or jump into a handy ditch or gutter. If you

do not even have time to do this fall flat on the sidewalk or ground and cover your head.

In every case, cover yourself. This is terribly important. Cover your face and neck, arms, any exposed portions of your body with your coat, or anything available. Flash burns from the A-bomb's light and heat caused about 30 percent of the injuries at Hiroshima. Near the center of the burst, the burns are often fatal. People may be seriously burned more than a mile away, while the heat can be felt on the bare face and hands for as far as five miles.

If you have to fall flat to protect yourself in a bombing, don't dare to look up to see what is coming. Even in daytime, the flash from an A-bomb can cause several moments of blindness if you're facing that way, and you may receive serious flash burns. Keep your face buried in your arms for at least 15 seconds after the explosion and keep your eyes tightly closed. This will also prevent injury to eyes from flying glass and other debris.

Now there are certain things you should be prepared to do in your home should the air raid warnings signal an alert.

Shut off all appliances such as electric toasters, irons, stoves, etc. Put out all fires. Close all windows and doors. Draw curtains and blinds. You need not disconnect gas and light in your home if this is being controlled on an area basis by the public utility companies operating in your city. You should shut off the feed line valve from an oil tank after turning off the blower motor of the oil burner.

As stated above, get into the basement if you have one. Have several buckets of sand and water ready to put out fires and have a complete first aid kit handy.

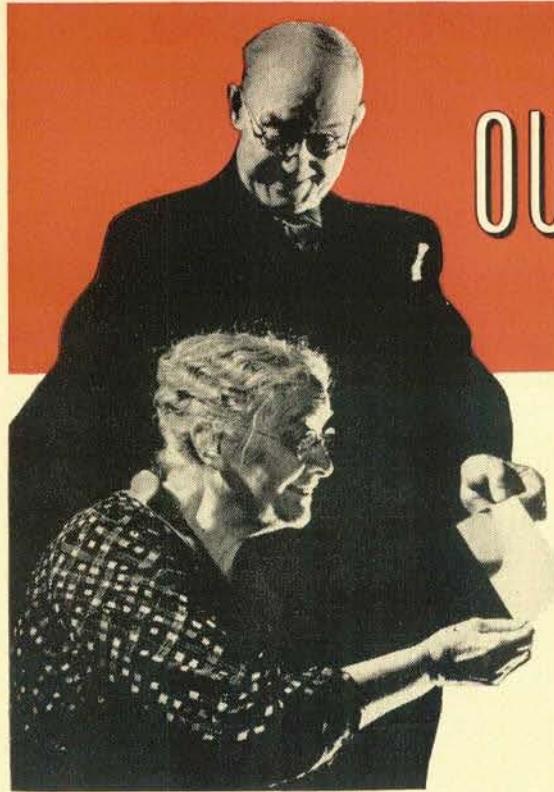
Now, after the attack is over and the all clear sounds, be careful to watch for falling wreckage. Watch for fires. Act sensibly. Don't let yourself be trapped by fires, but don't run away and let your house burn down because of a small fire which can be controlled with a fire extinguisher or a little sand.

If because of fire or damage you must leave the building you are in while there are still clouds of dust or spray outside, cover your nose and mouth with a piece of cloth—a handkerchief will be fine. The dust may be perfectly harmless,

(Continued on page 77)



Scene at Hiroshima, Japan, following the explosion of the first atomic bomb, August 5, 1945.



OUR PENSION PLAN

Preliminary Analysis

Indicates an Increase

In Payment Is Needed

BROTHERS, our Pension Plan is something very close to the hearts of all "A" members. It's close to our hearts because it means our bread and butter when we can no longer carry on our work as Electrical Workers. Together with Social Security, it spells the difference between just existing and enjoying our leisure years free from worry. As one old timer put it, "The pension I am receiving from the I.B.E.W. means the difference to my wife and myself between just getting by and being comfortable."

Anything that is worth having is worth making some sacrifice for.

At the Miami Convention, our delegates passed a resolution to have an actuarial analysis of our Pension Plan made and submitted to our International Executive Council for study and recommendation, subject to a referendum vote.

We were able to get the pension figures to the actuaries earlier than we expected. The study is still underway and will be for some weeks but a preliminary analysis

proves what we had expected. An increase in payment is definitely going to be necessary if we are to continue to operate our Pension Plan on its present basis, and risk no danger of bankrupting the fund. Your International Officers are steadfastly resolved that this Pension Plan of ours which is one of the finest things that has ever come of our banding together as a union, shall continue, and that the Brotherhood shall never default on a payment or break faith with a single member who looks forward to receiving a pension. We are going to do everything in our power to keep the contributions coming from the Contractors, to make wise investments and to stabilize the fund but we need the help and understanding of every local union and every member in those local unions.

We will let you know all the facts here in our JOURNAL just as soon as they are available. We know we can count on each of you to make whatever additional payment is necessary to keep the checks going to our old timers now, and insure receiving yours when your retirement time rolls around.



Voice of Labor's

SILVER ANNIVERSARY

IN this issue we want to tell you the story of a radio station owned by organized labor. But in particular, let us tell you about this station's equipment and personnel dating back to its founding 25 years ago.

WCFL was founded in 1926 by resolution of the Chicago Federation of Labor. The station today is entirely owned and operated by this central labor body. It is unique evidence of the farsighted program laid down by its founders.

Twenty-five years ago, during radio's infancy, the officers and members of the Chicago Federation of Labor were concerned by the number of big business enterprises that were then entering the radio industry. Certainly, they reasoned, organized labor was entitled to its opportunity to construct and operate a radio station. They knew that then, as today, labor was not afforded an equal opportunity of expression. A solu-

tion seemed to be a Voice of Labor. A radio station dedicated to the interests of those who labor . . . those who work. Today . . . the Voice of Labor . . . is not merely a slogan. It's the expression of opinion of some half million AFL union members in Chicago. That the station has been successful is due in large measure to the unceasing efforts put forth by the early officers of the Federation . . . John Fitzpatrick, Ed Nockels, the early torch carriers for a labor radio station . . . and later . . . Maurice Lynch.

It was these men who had the good sense to plan carefully and shrewdly, for in those early days of radio development, equipment was in great demand and in very short supply. Because readers of the ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL know the difference between an ohm and a watt, they will be interested in details on the history of our equipment. A composite trans-

ABOVE—The station and tower of WCFL, Chicago, founded in 1926 and owned and operated by the Chicago Federation of Labor in behalf of all labor.

RIGHT—At one of the control boards, Jack McKay talks over an operational problem with William Cleary, Secretary of Chicago Federation and a member of Local Union 134, I.B.E.W.



mitter was assembled and in three months, on June 19, 1926, WCFL went on the air. Five years later, RCA was selected to re-equip the original station with a 1-B transmitter with a power output of 1500 watts.

This setup served until an authorized increase in power in 1933 necessitated removal to a site outside of the city limits. A complete new transmitting plant was erected on 100 acres near Downers Grove, Illinois, about 20 miles southwest of Chicago. Again, RCA furnished the equipment.

Goes To 10 Kilowatts

A 5-B transmitter and associated speech and monitoring equipment was installed and fed one of the first vertical radiators in this country, a structure 495 feet high and still in good shape. In 1928 a further increase in power to 10 kilowatts, involved a modification of the 5-B to a 10 CB and the erection of the second tower and the installation of a directive system. These first stages of development are probably typical of any other radio station. However, the goal set by these early officers for 50 kilowatts remained. This we set forth to do in 1945, ordering our consultant to prepare engineering for an increase to 50. Through all the difficulty of postwar confusion the day finally came in August 1946. A construction permit was issued climaxing the ambitions of all of Chicago organized labor.

Today, during the 25th anniversary of our station, we can reflect on those difficult postwar problems of procurement during the days of reconstruction and feel thankful our judgment in the selection of equipment and other important components has been justified and to acknowledge our appreciation to everyone who had any part in contributing to our success.

The whole consideration in our planning was to reduce and simplify servicing, keep maintenance costs at a minimum and to secure as long a life use of items subject to wear and deterioration in weather in this area, with a principal objective to continuous serv-



Announcer Jack Taylor goes on the air with an assist from Lew Rondon and Ted Swanson, operators.

ice with a minimum of interruption.

Our studio equipment was engineered, designed and custom-built by RCA for our technical requirements. All operations center around the master control desk. Lines from four studio control booths which are equipped with 76B-4 consolettes and from a number of remote pickup points are brought into the switching center of the master control desk. One console panel on the control desk provides for operation of a studio which can be viewed from the control desk. All record, transcription and remote programs originate from this studio. Also the output of the transcription tables terminate on one pad in each studio control consolette normally, thereby extending flexibility.

Functional Design

Our new transmitter building design is strictly a functional one, built entirely of reinforced concrete. All the equipment is located on one floor. The main transmitter, a type-BTA-50F is located along the west side of the operating room followed by the phasing equipment and the phase monitor rack and completing the enclosure of the



Shown at transmitter master control is Milt Fenner of Local 1220, I.B.E.W.

room a BTA-10F auxiliary transmitter. A fireproof wall separates the transmitter and reactor and the filter reactor. These are all enclosed in an interlocked cage. The blowers are mounted in a separate room with a fresh air intake from louvers located in the tower of the building. Warm air is returned to the blower room in the winter-time and a portion is discharged throughout the building to supplement the oil fired heating system.

Speech Room Equipment

The speech room contains deluxe RCA custom speech input equipment and monitoring racks. In the rear of the room a small workbench space for small service and beneath, storage space for small tubes. A larger shop area with an adequate space for heavier service is located in the rear room behind the auxiliary transmitter. Lathe, drill press, grinding wheel and tool storage is located in this area also. Spare parts cabinets are located in an adjoining area in which is built two large steel doors to accommodate shipments of large tubes and equipment.

A fully equipped electric kitchen and sleeping quarters are provided for the convenience and comfort of personnel. The antenna array

consists of three Blaw-Knox elements 495 feet high, self-supported structures spaced 246 feet apart. These towers are arranged in a line and are oriented 80 degrees true with approximately 150 kilowatts signal east toward the center of the loop area in Chicago, on our nighttime pattern. Our daytime pattern may be considered as non-directional. Careful design and construction according to rigid specifications has resulted in a very stable system. Concrete block buildings with reinforced concrete poured slab roofs and inside shielding contain the terminating and lighting equipment.

Lines Protected

Coaxial transmission lines from the phasing cabinet to each tower termination are supported upon hangers built of unistrut and cast into concrete pedestals. To protect the lines from falling objects there is a cover of wood permeated with creosote. Upon these same structures sampling coaxials are returned to the phase monitor rack. All lighting, power and control wiring is carried in concrete ducts underground. Manholes are located at strategic positions with ducts for future use if required.

Today with William A. Lee,

President of the Chicago Federation of Labor and William Cleary, Secretary and an IBEW member, WCFL is considered one of the great 50 kilowatt operations in the country. These men, assisted by many representatives of all AFL local unions in Chicago will continue to produce a strong and effective Voice of Labor.

Power Production Reaches New Peak

Production of energy by electric utilities during January, 1951 totaled 31,417,782,000 kilowatt-hours, the highest monthly production total of record, exceeding the previous record of December 1950 by 2.6 percent.

Water power plants produced a record of 8,878,885,000 kilowatt-hours in January, an increase of 6.5 percent over January, 1950. Fuel plants produced 22,538,897,000 kilowatt-hours.

For the year ending January 31, 1950, electric utility production totaled 33,544,355,000 kilowatt-hours, or 14.1 percent more than the previous year.

NLRB Results

Ponsell Floor Machine Co., New York, N. Y. Election January 30. Certified (production and maintenance employes): Local Union 1614, which received 18 votes; 9 for UE; no votes for UAW.

Carter Publications, Inc., Fort Worth, Tex. Election January 29. Certified (broadcast technicians and engineers at station WBAP): I.B.E.W., which received 21 votes; 6 against.

Electrical Reactance Corp., Olean, N. Y. Election February 7. Certified (production and maintenance employes): I.B.E.W., which received 330 votes; 110 against.

WWEJ Radio, Inc., New Orleans. Certified (engineer-technicians, stall announcers): Local Union 1139, which received all of the 3 votes cast.



Charles E. Willett, shown here, is chief engineer at Radio Station WCFL.

NEW FIELDS OF PROGRESS IN

Cancer

LAST spring we published here in your Journal an article on Cancer, telling something of the nature of the disease, listing danger signs and stressing above all, prompt medical attention at the first suspicious symptom.

Since we compiled our article definite progress—slow to be sure—but still progress, has been made in Cancer research. We thought our readers would like to be brought up to date as to what is going on in the research field. Here are recent developments of significance.

New Anesthetics

Surgery: One of the two standard methods of curing cancer, surgery has come a long way, thanks to new anesthetics, supportive measures, antibiotics to combat infections and daring unsurpassed in surgical history.

Radiation: This record standard method of cure, is forging ahead with breathtaking speed. Super-voltage x-rays and the beams generated by betatrons, synchrotrons and other powerful machines are now attacking tumors which could not be effectively touched by conventional radiation previously. Radioactive isotopes, after only a few years of experiment, are demonstrating palliative powers against a few cancers which cannot be helped by other means.

Chemotherapy: Iodine is being used against spreading thyroid cancers, with dramatic effects in about one case in five. Phosphorous is helpful in some cases of leukemia. Cobalt serves as a good substitute for radium, and one piece of it about the size of a golf ball is expected to deliver radiation comparable to that of a 2,000,000-volt x-ray machine.

A host of chemicals is being tested. Nitrogen mustard, a poison gas developed for wartime use, which acts upon tissues in somewhat the same manner as does radiation, is typical of one class. As with other chemicals, scientists are trying to alter the molecular structure of these substances to secure a compound which will do the most damage to tumor tissue and the least to normal tissue. These compounds have been most effective against lymphatic forms of cancer, particularly some leukemias.

Hormones: This is probably the most promising field of all chemotherapeutic effort. For some time, we have known that hormones would help male patients with cancer of the prostate and some women with breast cancer, and that male hormones often aid advanced cancer of the female breast. More recently we have seen the pituitary hormone, ACTH, and the adrenal cortical hormone, cortisone, take a few dying leukemic children out of bed and send them back to play for a couple of months or so.

Improved Diagnostic

Diagnosis: Improved diagnostic methods are being intensively studied and tested. Examination of cells "dropped" by a tumor—the so-called smear test, and rapid photofluoroscopic techniques for x-ray examination of the stomach now offer possibilities of mass screening which could save countless lives.

Equipment: Mighty new machines aid the study of the tiniest unit of our body, they now permit us to chart precisely the maze of chemical process involved in cancer; they make visible structure never before seen such as the bod-

ies of viruses responsible for certain cancers in animals. Such tools are furnished scientists by the Cancer Crusade.

On a hundred fronts—in bright, modern surgical wards, in experiments with white mice and rats, in little laboratory dishes containing microscopic bits of tissue, in receptacles for split atoms and behind massive machines which generate incredible radiation—progress is being made.

So much for a note on research development.

Alert to Danger

WE feel pretty strongly about this subject of cancer and we feel it is our duty here in our *Journal* to do everything to alert our readers to the danger signals of cancer and make them see that cancer can be cured *IF* it is treated *IN TIME*.

Today, one out of every four persons having cancer is cured, but one out of every two could be cured if people were educated to know the seven danger signals and would go to see their doctor soon enough.

Time! It means everything in the treatment of this scourge which literally eats out life. There is an old saying that goes "Procrastination is the thief of time." Where cancer is concerned "procrastination is the thief of life."

In the United States last year 210,000 persons died of cancer. Just think of it—that's nearly half as many people as we have in our whole brotherhood. That was tragic but this fact is even more tragic. Seventy thousand of those persons were victims of procrastination. They either didn't find out they had cancer *in time* or fear kept them from seeking medical aid.

(Continued on page 46)



(Another in the JOURNAL Health Series)

SOMETIMES statistics can be dull and uninteresting—but if they vitally concern you and your family, then they become pretty important. Here are two figures to reflect on. *One third* of all accidental deaths occurring in the United States and nearly *half* of the accidental injuries in our country, result from home accidents. Not from automobile wrecks, not from industrial hazards but from conditions arising right in the home. Now prompt and proper care of injured persons and proper treatment in minor illnesses will certainly help to prevent serious complications, save work time lost, money and perhaps loss of life. Our health article this month is no treatise on any disease or condition, but just a little summary of first aid "What-To-Do's" in the home. Many of you are perhaps accomplished first-aiders, having graduated from a Red Cross or other first aid class. If so, perhaps these notes will serve as refreshers.

First off—what's the first, the

very first thing to remember in case of serious illness or accident? It is to *send for a doctor*. First Aid or home treatment has never been intended as a substitute for a doctor's care. Yet often while awaiting his arrival, the right steps, promptly executed, will save a life or prevent a tragedy.

What's Number Two in order of importance? Have a well-stocked medicine chest in your home and a small compact First Aid Kit to



Every mother is faced with accidents at home when she doesn't know what to do until the doctor comes. First aid training helps meet emergencies.

take with you when you are traveling.

Here's a list of the items which should appear in your medicine chest:

- An antiseptic for cuts and scratches
- An application for burns
- A stimulant for fainting or shock
- A laxative—for occasional use only
- A tube of vaseline
- A roll of adhesive tape
- A small box of absorbent cotton
- A few packages of finger dressings
- A few sterile gauze squares
- A few gauze bandages of different widths
- A pair of tweezers for removing splinters
- A medicine glass
- A thermometer
- A medicine dropper or two.

That's a list of what should go into your medicine chest. Now here's a salient point. It's nearly as important to keep certain things out of your medicine chest as to put the above-named items into it. Get rid of old prescrip-

tions after they have fulfilled their current usefulness. The nature of the drug may change entirely after standing for a time and may prove harmful if used.

What to do about CUTS and WOUNDS. All cuts, bruises, abrasions and lacerations that break or tear the skin or tissues should always be treated promptly even if they appear minor. Prompt treatment insures against dangerous infection later.

Remove clothing around wound and use an antiseptic or germicide to destroy germs in and around wound. If necessary to clean, remove grit and dirt by washing away from the wound with rubbing alcohol. Apply mild tincture of iodine on and around wound with a swab.

Bandage with sterile gauze or compress *after* iodine is dry. Never pour iodine on a wound and never reapply it.

Be sure not to touch the wound with the hand or any unclean material. Use only sterile gauze.

Don't wash with soap and water. Don't use a tourniquet unless absolutely necessary. A compress bound tightly over the wound will usually stop bleeding.

Be sure to remove any foreign substance (glass for instance) that may be on the wound. Use sterile forceps.

Now About POISON—

Many poisons taken internally, if not treated promptly may cause serious illness or even death. Call



Sterile gauze, bandaged securely, is used for protection against infection.

the doctor, but begin first aid immediately because speed generally is "of the essence" in poison cases.

Give the patient large amounts of fluid and try to induce repeated vomiting until the fluid is as clear as when swallowed. Soapsuds, salt water, soda water and milk are good emetics.

If you are caring for a patient who has taken opium or morphine, don't let him sleep. Give him strong coffee and dash water in his face. Keep him moving but do not tire too much by forcing physical exercise.

Treatment of BURNS AND SCALDS.

Burns are classified as first, second and third degree. In burns of the first degree, there is no destruction of skin or tissues, only pain and redness.

Second degree burns cause blisters and third degrees show deep destruction of the tissues.

Loose clothing over burned parts should be removed immediately, apply burn remedies on *first degree burns only*. For special kinds of burns, use the following:

Burns with Acids—Water and baking soda

Burns with Alkaline (Potash or Lye)—Water

Burns with Tar—Turpentine or Olive Oil

Burns with Fats or Oils—Cold water to relieve pain
Electricity Burns — Ointments, soda solution.

In the case of second and third degree burns, gently apply gauze compresses soaked in a weak solution of tannic acid, salt, baking soda or boric acid. Avoid use of oils and greasy ointments on these.

Never open burn-blister or apply iodine to a burn.

Concerning BRUISES, STRAINS, SPRAINS and FRACTURES.

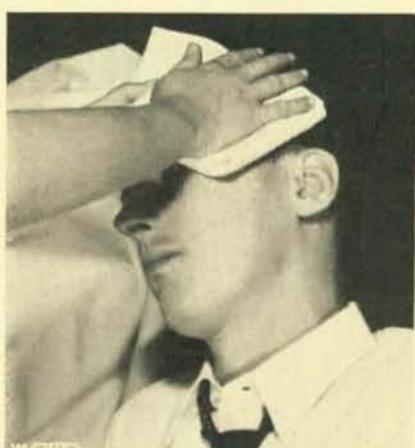
Many of these are common in the home.

The best treatment for bruises (this is especially good for a black eye) is to apply cloths wrung out in cold water first and follow with hot water applications. Do this for half an hour at a time, three times a day.

A strain is a tearing of the muscles. Usually the only treatment necessary is application of a firm bandage or adhesive plaster and rest for the injured part. Hot applications will give relief.

A sprain is the twisting and tearing of the ligaments at or near the joint. This causes a rupture of the small blood vessels, which brings on the well-known "black and blue" appearance and a rapid

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Direct pressure on the wound, using a sterile gauze dressing, is generally the best method of controlling bleeding. Dressing must be sterile.

Old Timers Speak

SOME weeks ago we contacted some of our honored 50-Year Members and asked them if they wouldn't dig down into the storehouse of their memories and experience and write us a letter about the early days of the Brotherhood as they remember it. We have received a number of wonderful replies. This month we print for you here the letters of Brother Charles Johnson, initiated into our Brotherhood on October 1, 1899 and Brother Fred L. Miller, who has been a member since March 19, 1899. We are sure you will enjoy their letters. We will bring you others from time to time.

• • •

I have just received your letter of January 30th in reference to starting a reminiscence column for the *Electrical Worker*.

I wish to state that I am not a writer and hope my efforts to describe some of our early experiences in organizing the Electrical Workers in the City of Newark, N. J. will be of interest.

To begin with we had only two electrical contractors who did inside wiring and you could count all the wiremen on your two hands. Most electric work of any account was installed by New York contractors.

In our town, a large percentage of work was done in wood moulding and open cleat work. We did have some concealed work that was installed in a tar impregnated paper tubing. We used 55-volt a.c. for house and store lighting and every fixture was separately fused with a small porcelain bug

in the canopy. Power was mostly 500 volt d.c.

At first, only a few homes—those on the right side of the railroad track—had electric lights. Then the circular loom came on the market and we used it as conduit in wiring homes. The voltage was also changed to 110 volts. All lamp sockets were the Westinghouse type with spring type fingers to hold the carbon type lamps. The Edison base lamps were just coming on the market. Iron conduit had not yet been used and when it did come out it was lined with a wood veneer.

I first went to work in the electrical business in a 500-volt powerhouse owned by the Daft Power Company, which was located in an abandoned graveyard that was formerly owned by the old First Presbyterian Church. This was in 1897. The site is now one of our busiest streets and is now known as Branch Place. The linemen employed there took my application of three dollars to join their local, which if I remember correctly was number 33, National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. Before I could be initiated, however, the treasurer absconded with the \$16 in the treasury and the local broke up.

Then I learned through the grapevine that some men—armature and field winders—who were employed by the Crocker, Wheeler and Sprague Company were organizing a local in Newark, but could not find them, as they were meeting in secret and never met in the same place twice. I had a

friend, our beloved past International President, Frank J. McNulty, who worked in one of those shops, so I went to see him and he arranged it so that myself and another man, old Pop Foster, could join their local. We were initiated under a tree in what is now Branch Brook Park in May, 1898. The fee was one dollar, and sixty cents a month were our dues.

We later acquired a permanent meeting room in the old G. A. R. Hall, located on Bellville Avenue. Old Pop Foster and I were working for a small contractor by the name of Beers Electric Company and when he found out we were union men he fired both of us and got two new men from New York. There were two other contractors in Newark who did inside electric work—the William Browne Company and the Electric Motor and Equipment Company with whom we got a job. But you can be sure we did not let them know we were union men—one lesson was enough. We worked 10 hours a day, six days a week for 20 cents an hour and if we were lucky enough to get in a full week, we had the large sum of \$12 to roll home with.

On my first job with the William Browne Company, I was sent to help wire the Banger High School and from there to the New Jersey National Guard Armory, on which jobs the first wood-lined iron conduit was used. Pop Foster and I were the only two inside wiremen in the new local—the rest were all winders. There were 15 or 20 wiremen who worked in Newark, so Foster and I started visiting them in their homes at night to induce them to join our local and we were quite successful in organizing them. At the meetings of the local, the business was always shop men's business and the wiremen were getting discouraged and talked of dropping out. So we decided the best thing to do was to try to get a charter of our own before we lost our men. We therefore applied for and received an inside wiremen's charter. If I remember correctly, it was delivered by a Mr. Sherman. (Editor's Note: This must have been President H. W. Sherman.) But when it ar-

rived, it had no number and as we all belonged to the original Local 52, the question was who was going to receive the new number. Well, after a long debate, it was decided that we toss a coin for it, and we won and kept the number 52 and the shop men received a new number—190. Frank McNulty joined our local and became our first president and I was elected the first recording secretary of Local 52, inside wiremen, N.B.-E.W., some time later changed to I.B.E.W.

So now we were on our own and our first order of business was to appoint an agreement committee to draw up an agreement for the wiremen. President McNulty appointed Brother William Hope and myself as the committee. It was a long agreement and it contained two clauses. One was that we wanted three dollars per day for eight hours' work and the other was that it should go into effect May first, 1899. We delivered one to the William Browe Company and the other to the Electric Motor and Equipment Company. We later found out that these two companies had agreed with each other that they would never sign the

agreement or recognize a union. They never made an attempt to meet us or have any dealing with us.

So when the first of May rolled around, we corralled all of our good Brothers in a back room at 58 William Street with orders to remain there until the committee could find out what was cooking. We only had six copies of the agreement typewritten, two of which we had given to the contractors. The other four I had in my pocket. Well, this first signed agreement we ever had was secured in a very unethical manner and was obtained as follows.

Signing a Contract

Brothers McNulty, Hope and I went to see the contractors. When we arrived at the William Browe shop they suggested that, as I worked there, I should go in to see Mr. Browe alone, which I did. Mr. Browe wanted to know why his men were not working. So I told him it was because he had not signed the new agreement. He said he would never sign such an outrageous agreement. I told him I was sorry to hear that, as his men were the only men who were not work-

ing. He said, "You don't mean to tell me that the Electric Motor and Equipment Company signed that agreement?" I told him they had, and I pulled one of the blank agreements I had out of my pocket but did not hand it to him. He became very excited and went into a long tirade about the double crossing E. M. and E. Company. So he said, "All right, give me that contract." And he signed it. When I came out, McNulty and Hope reneged on seeing the E. M. and E. Company when they heard how I got Mr. Browe's signature.

So I went in alone again and pulled the same stunt on the E. M. and E. Company, only this time I showed them the agreement signed by Mr. Browe and they also condemned Mr. Browe but signed the agreement with the understanding that their men would return to work at once.

It was not until some months later that these two companies found out how they had been taken in. So to get even with me, they blacklisted me, and for 18 months they would not give me a job, and if I got a job with a New York contractor, they used their good

(Continued on page 49)



Scene at De Vow Telephone Company, New York City, in 1895 with boss wearing hat. Old-timer Charles Johnson, whose letter is printed herein, is holding magneto.

Wired for Sound

How Bankers Grow Rich

A grizzled old banker in a rural town was being interviewed on his successful career.

"How did you get started in the banking business?" he was asked.

"Twas simple," he replied. "I put up a sign sayin' 'Bank.' A feller came in an' gave me \$100. Another came by with \$200.

"An' sir, by that time my confidence had reached such a p'int that I put in \$50 of my own money."

* * *

A Mere Something

An applicant for an insurance policy, asked what his father died of, replied "I forget now, but it was nothing serious."

* * *

A Lot to Learn

An elderly woman was escorting two little girls round the Zoo. While they were looking at the stork, she told them the legend of the ungainly bird—how it was instrumental in bringing them to their mothers.

The children looked at each other in astonishment, and presently one whispered to the other: "Don't you think we ought to tell the dear old thing the truth?"

* * *

Reverse

Visitor—"Your son is rather small for his age, isn't he!"

Fond Mother—"Oh, no; most boys of his age are overgrown, I think."

Matter of Figures

John Howard Van Amringe, once teacher of Columbia, was a sworn enemy of coeducation.

"You cannot," he asserted on one occasion, "teach a boy mathematics if there's a girl in the room."

"But, professor," someone objected, "you might."

"Then," observed the world-wise Van Am, "he isn't worth teaching."

* * *

How Far

"These eggs aren't fresh."

"Not fresh? Why the boy brought them from the country this morning."

"Possibly so. But what country?"

* * *

Where Degrees Don't Count

Foreman: "Yes, I'll give you a job sweeping and keeping the place clean."

"But I'm a college graduate."

"Well, then maybe ye'd better start on something simpler."

* * *

Very Generous

"He is so generous," said a girl, praising a young man of her acquaintance. "He takes mother and me out to dinner every week, we dote on him. In fact," she added with a smile, "we table d'hote on him."

* * *

Old Rail Tale

On a dark and stormy night the "Stinger" was signaling his "Hogger" and he dropped his glimmer to the ground. A "Snake" passing by tossed it back to him on top of the rattler. In a few minutes the "Hogger" came rushing up.

"Let's see you do that again!"

"Do what?"

"Jump from the ground to the top of that rattler!"

* * *

No Handicap, Please!

Colonel Watters, red-faced, hot-tempered and profane, drew for his partner in the golf tournament a complete stranger, a Dr. Stippett.

At the fourth hole, the Colonel bopped his ball into a deep, deep sand-trap.

The unfortunate man glared down the fairway, then turned to his partner and, in a choking voice, explained: "Pardon me, my friend, but before I play this, may I inquire—are you an M.D. or a D.D.?"

* * *

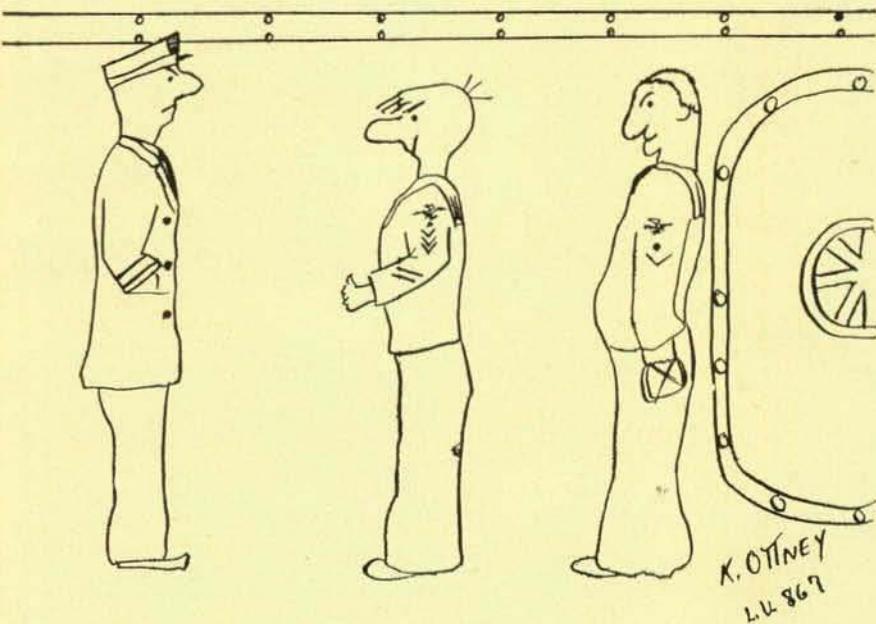
Just About Right

Sign outside farm gate: "The only love that money can buy—puppies for sale."

The Electrical Workers'



"Read the part again on keeping them from sticking."

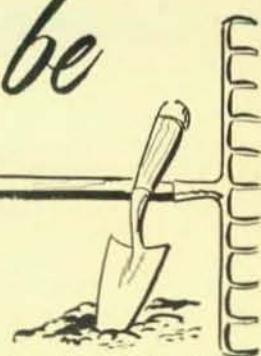


"He says he's got a gripe and wants to see the B.A."

By K. Ottney, L.U. 867, Sandusky, Ohio

Notes for would-be

GARDENERS



COME SPRING, many of us get that old urge to get out in Mother Nature's Earth and dig and to plant a garden. Maybe it's that new seed catalogue that came in the mail yesterday that shows tomatoes and corn like "nobody's ever grown in this world" that makes you think, "This year I'll grow my own." Or maybe you saw your neighbor with a shiny new hoe and you think "Just the thing to borrow—he had my lawnmower all last summer," that is father to the deed, but at any rate if you've a mind to try your hand at gardening this year, here are a few pointers which we hope will be helpful.

The first thing to remember in making a vegetable garden is not to attempt too much. It is better to have a small well-cared-for plot than a huge neglected one. Plant only what you can take care of. It is estimated that a quarter of an acre will supply a family of five or six with all the vegetables it requires for the summer and leave a surplus for storing and canning. A small plot 20 x 50 feet will go a long way toward keeping the family from buying any fresh vegetables for the summer.

Know Your Seed

The second thing to remember is to select your vegetable seeds carefully from a reliable seed house that furnishes a detailed catalogue. Buy specific varieties of vegetables suitable for your climate and planting season. A lot of time and effort go into gardening—don't waste them on the doubtful crop grown from a five-cent packet of seed of unknown brand picked up in the drug store. Your State

Department of Agriculture will be glad to give you advice on what and how to plant and will advise you as to fertilizers that should be used on your soil and how to get rid of pests that molest your crops. This service is free, you have only to write for it.

Two other important things to remember in establishing a vegetable garden, are to plant your seeds and plants at the right time and to plant them in straight rows—a ball of heavy twine and a few sturdy stakes will do this trick.

The Know-How With Vegetables

Here are a list of vegetables that even the most inexperienced gardener can grow, together with some pointers on planting them.

There are some vegetables—tomatoes, peppers, and eggplant, that require special seeding inside the house or in a hot bed if you wish to produce your own plants. It is better for the inexperienced gardener to buy these plants to set out. The date for the setting out of these plants should be the latter part of May. The tomatoes and eggplants should be set three feet apart each way. Harvest should continue through July, August and September if the right assortment of early and late plants is secured.

Beets may be planted in April, May, June and July. It takes 70 days until the first harvest. Thin out to four inches apart in rows which should be a foot apart. A half-ounce of seed will plant 25 feet.

Plant early carrots in April. Seventy-five days to harvest. Thin out to four inches apart, rows a foot apart. A quarter ounce of seed is needed for 25 feet. Late

carrots may be planted in May, June and July. They take about 110 days to mature.

Lettuce may be planted in April, May, June, July and until the middle of August. It is ready for use in about 80 days. Thin out to eight inches apart, rows a foot and a half apart. One-sixteenth ounce of seed needed for 25 feet.

Plant onions in April and May. Takes 135 days to harvest. Plants should be three inches apart in rows a foot apart. One-quarter ounce of seed for 25 feet.

Peas should be planted in April, May, June and July. Ready for use in 60 days. Plants two inches apart, rows 2 to 3 feet apart. Put stakes in the ground for plants to cling to.

Radishes should be planted in small quantities all during the summer from the first of April to the end of September. Ready for use in 35 days. Plants two inches apart, rows 10 inches apart. One-quarter ounce of seed for 25 feet.

Snap beans can be planted in May, June, July and August. Harvest begins in about 50 days. Plants three inches apart, rows two feet apart. One-half pint of seed for every 25 feet.

A Hill Of Beans

Lima beans—plant in May and June. Ready for eating in 80 days. Set poles three feet apart in rows three feet apart. Half a pint of seed for every 25 hills.

Corn—plant from the first of May until the middle of July. Harvest in 80 to 90 days. Plant in hills three feet apart each way. A quarter pint of seed for every 25 hills.

Plant cucumbers in May and

June. They'll be ready to pick in 70 days. Plant in hills four feet apart each way. Half an ounce of seed for 25 hills.

Don't forget to sow some nasturtium and cornflower seed in your vegetable garden particularly if you have no flower garden. They will give your plot color and personality.

So much for vegetables. Now if it's flowers you want, you can't start too soon to prepare your soil for your flowers. Just as soon as the ground has thawed and the soil has dried out enough to dig and rake without caking—that is the time to begin. Dig deep into the soil turning it over so that the richer top soil will be on the bottom where the roots of the plants can get at it. Break up the lumps in the soil with a hoe and rake it down until it looks pulverized. It would be well to put fertilizer on your beds to enrich them. After your earth is prepared you wait awhile before planting your seeds to let the soil settle. When the time



has come for sowing the seeds be sure to scatter them over the whole surface as evenly and as thinly as possible. Then we press the seeds down into the soil to aid in germination. After the seeds are planted give the ground a very gentle watering with a fine spray.

When the seedlings come up, many will have to be thinned out, others will have to be transplanted. Let them grow undisturbed until they begin to bush out and are about two inches tall. Water them first so that earth will cling to the roots. Then make a hole for each, fill it with water and place the seedling in it making sure that the roots are well spread out. Draw earth all around the plant and press down firm.

Seeds of the following flowers,

in fairly moderate climates (central zone), may be sown in late March and early April: Sweet alyssum, snapdragons, marigolds, cornflowers, chrysanthemums, larkspur, pinks, poppies, snow-on-the-mountain, baby's breath, sunflowers, candytuft, sweet peas (plant these very early—tradition says on St. Patrick's Day), four-o'clocks, forget-me-nots, Chinese lanterns, pansies and zinnia.

The following flowers should be planted in late April and early May after the danger of freezing is past: African daisies, asters, cocksecomb, cosmos, dahlias, bachelor buttons, morning glories, lilies, stock, petunias, phlox, portulaca, mignonette, scarlet sage, nasturtiums, verbena.

The following are tender plants which must not be sown until there is no danger of frost and the earth has become warm—about the middle of May: Ageratum, balloon vine, gourds, hyacinth bean, strawflowers, heliotrope, lantana, butterfly flower.

Happy gardening!

With the Ladies

(Continued from page 26)

the convenience of the child later too, to use conventional spellings. I knew a Helen Marie once, whose parents spelled her name Helan Maree which seemed silly to every friend she ever had.

An important factor in naming is rhythm. Now what do we mean by this? Here are some good rules. Use a three-syllable first name with a one-syllable last name. For example Christopher Ames.

Then for good rhythm, use a two-syllable last name and a two-syllable first name, as Sheila Murphy.

With a three-syllable last name, a one- or two-syllable first name is best—as John or Joseph Buckingham.

Be careful what the initials spell—they may have an unpleasant meaning—say P. I. G., for instance.

Here is a very important point. In naming a boy be sure you give him a name which purely designates his sex. I knew a boy whose name was Clair, a factor which brought him much unhappiness. Don't give him a sissy name that may handicap him for life.

Don't go in for cute names. "Candy" may get to be a little sickening in a grown woman. Be careful about giving names with unpleasant associations. For example, Adolph will be

one to skip for many a year. Avoid rhyming names and humorous names.

When you are picking names for your baby you might consider name meanings. It is interesting and might help you to choose. Any fair-sized dictionary has a list of names with their meanings.

Well now that we've named the baby, we find there isn't very much space to tell you all we had planned. Perhaps we can have more in a later issue.

However, there are a few little items we'd like to mention right here. Love your baby a lot and respond to his needs. He needs to be smiled at and talked to and played with and fondled, to help him grow up a secure, happy, well-adjusted human being.

Experts now say that the parents who have a natural self confidence in themselves and a comfortable, affectionate attitude toward their children get the best results with the least trouble.

Here's another point. Let Dad help with the baby. Let him make formulas and change diapers and do a few of those things for you. It will not only help you, it will build up a comfortable, companionable feeling between father and child right from the beginning.

Wish space would permit more comments on this most wonderful of all topics but we'll try to have more articles on various phases of child

training and psychology later on. We'd like to leave a parting thought with you. Being a mother is the most wonderful thing that can happen to any woman and the greatest career in the world. Make the most of it.

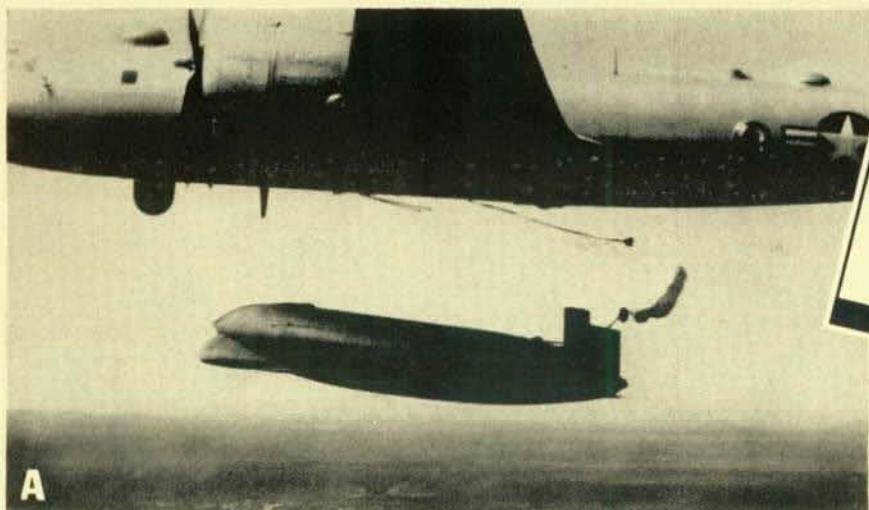
Cancer Research

(Continued from page 39)

Readers, here are those danger signals. If you observe one occurring in your daily life—see a doctor at once. Remember too, to support the American Cancer Society. It is doing a fine job every day of saving more lives every year.

DANGER SIGNALS

1. Any sore that does not heal.
2. A lump or thickening in the breast or elsewhere.
3. Unusual bleeding or discharge.
4. Any change in a wart or mole.
5. Persistent indigestion or difficulty in swallowing.
6. Persistent hoarseness or a cough.
7. Any change in normal bowel habits.



A



B



C

Radio **CONTROLLED LIFEBOAT**

THE Air Force's big A-3 life-boat, dropped by parachute in air-sea rescue operations, will soon boast radio control that will bring it up to survivors, allow them to board and then set the boat on course.

It's all done by an operator in the plane which dropped the boat. By simply maneuvering a stick on a small control box he can take over when the A-3 hits the water and keep control until survivors are on their way to safety.

The A-3 itself is of all-metal construction, measures 30 feet long and is designed to carry 15 men. It is powered by a four cylinder water-cooled engine, housed in a water tight compartment. Carried "bombed up" under the SB-29 (research and rescue version of the B-29 bomber), the A-3 is dropped to survivors by a massive 100-foot parachute. When the boat hits the water, the chute is jettisoned by an explosive charge. A sea anchor goes out with the chute and holds the boat in position.

Before development of the radio-controlled system, the A-3 was dropped in the vicinity of the survivors, allowing for drift. The sea anchor held it in place, and if all went well the survivors drifted down to the boat.

(Continued on page 50)

A. Here, the aerial lifeboat has just been launched from the B-29 airplane.

B. Now the gigantic parachute begins to billow as it catches wind.

C. The boat, designed to carry 15 men, is lowered gently to the water.

Footnotes to History



The Celebrated Tea Party

THE CELEBRATED Boston Tea Party of December 16, 1773, and the phrase "taxation without representation" are so linked in American history that scarcely any American today can think of the famous event without recalling the equally famous words. Yet the Boston Tea Party, in which the great Samuel Adams figured prominently, was regarded by many distinguished people of the period as the irresponsible work of a small, radical group. The illustrious Ben Franklin, for example, called it "an act of violent injustice." But Sam Adams considered it "as remarkable an event as has yet happened since the commencement of our struggle for American liberty."

The tea party was the proper

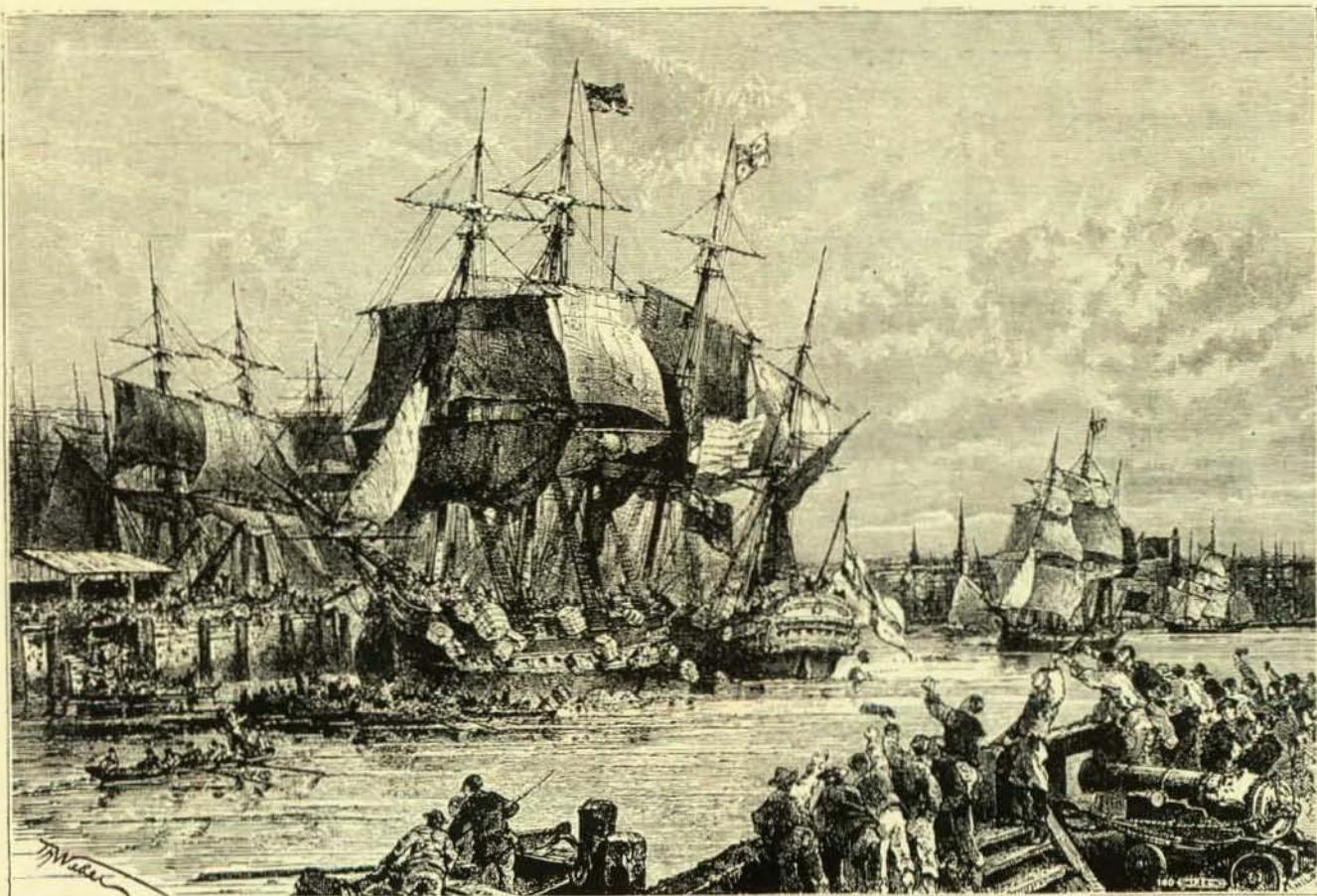
Bostonians' way of registering their objection to the Tea Act passed by the British ministry early in 1773. This act was designed to aid the East India Company, Britain's famous trading concern, by granting it a monopoly of the colonial tea market. According to one authority, the colonists after the passing of the Tea Act could actually buy tea at about half its former price. The Tea Act, while retaining the three-penny duty, gave the East India Company the right to retail its tea through its own consignees in America. What the Tea Act did was to eliminate the middlemen.

However, the radicals successfully forced the act into the arena of politics. The Caucus Club and the Boston Committee of Corres-

pondence held a joint meeting and voted that tea should not be landed. And the Sons of Liberty demanded the resignation of the consignees, who were related to the much disliked British governor, Hutchinson. The Boston Town Meeting began beating the drums against taxation without representation.

At this critical point, three tea ships arrived in Boston harbor. Samuel Adams headed a meeting, called at Faneuil Hall, to discuss a course of action. The turnout was so large that the meeting was adjourned to regather at the Old South Meeting House. Resolutions were passed asking that the tea be not allowed to land. Under the law, if the tea was not landed by December 17, and the duty paid, the customs officer could seize the vessel and sell its cargo at auction. Thus the matter was stalemated. The consignees would not resign; the Governor would not give the vessels permission to leave; the customs officer would not make any

(Continued on page 52)



The people of Boston throwing the tea overboard.

Print from Culver Service.

Old Timer's Story

(Continued from page 43)

offices to get me laid off. But I remained on every agreement committee until I retired in 1940.

I never got in trouble again until the Brotherhood was split by the Reed-Murphy faction. That happened when some of their crowd came to Newark to try to get Local 52 to join them. So we organized an "entertainment" committee to meet them. They only sent one man, Brother Banks, and we met him on Plain Street and after listening to him for about five minutes, we threw him off the bridge into the Old Morris Canal. He had us both arrested and we were fined \$10 each and put on probation for six months.

I finally got a job with the Tucker Electric Company of New York through the efforts of Brother McNulty and Secretary Hogan. They sent me to Tuxedo Park, New York, to wire up the home of Pierre Lorillard, the tobacco king. When I returned, I got a job with a new contractor, Mr. H. R. Jackson, and worked for him for 16 years. Then I took a Civil Service examination and was appointed electrical inspector for the City of Newark, New Jersey, where I remained until I retired in 1940.

I served 17 terms on our Executive Board and also on working agreements between New York, Jersey City and Elizabeth. I was a delegate at the Boston, Atlantic City, St. Paul and New Orleans Conventions and was on the law committee several times. I am now the only living charter member of Local 52 and getting a little shaky in the hind legs but still able to go fishing.

Yours sincerely,
FRED L. MILLER.

I will try to tell as well as I can how I became a union man. I started to work for De Vow Telephone Company, New York City, in the year 1894 as an apprentice making three dollars a week. I lived in Long Island City so I had to spend 26 cents carfare and boat fare to and from work. I worked

there about 18 months, then I quit to go to work for Edison Electric collecting meter jars. I did not like that, so I quit and went to work for an electrical contractor, J. V. Nelson, on Sixth Avenue and 42nd Street in New York, for six dollars per week on a 10 hour day.

I worked there for about one year. I thought I was as good as the long whiskered electrician, named Romeo, I was working with, but I soon found out my mistake, as he was a wonderful electrician. He made me buy books and study and he would show me how to do things right. I worked with him for about one year and then the men went out on strike for more money but I could not join the union as I was too young.

Was Bell Hanger

At the age of 17, I left New York to roam around the country and worked as a bell hanger in small towns and in Jordan, Minnesota, I helped to install a light plant. From there, I travelled to Salt Lake City and then to Seattle in 1898, where I went to work for M. L. Wright, an electrical contractor for \$1.50 per day—a 10 hour day. In 1898 also, I joined Local Union 77 and in 1900 I went to work for the Seattle Electric Company. There were five of us who got \$75.00 per month, with wages at \$2.50 for 10 hours. We were pretty well organized so it did not take long until we struck for more money several times and also got an eight-hour day. I worked there until 1906. We went on strike, then, and I left Seattle and worked in Spokane and then Butte, Montana, but it got too cold, so I came back to Seattle and worked for J. J. Agguter and Company, my old boss in the Seattle Electrical Company. After this, I went into the real estate business for a year but I always kept my dues in the local paid up, since I considered that my meal ticket. I have heard men say they could not keep their dues paid up but I always thought my dues came first before pleasure.

I read in the February *Worker* something about pensions and it made me think how good it is to

get a \$50.00 check every month from our International. I have got more from our Brotherhood than I ever paid in, so I advise every Brother to work for his union and keep his dues paid up and you will get dividends. In the 50 years I have been in the union, I have enjoyed working for them and attending meetings. Now I have to stay home as my hearing and sight are poor.

I have worked for Uncle Sam for 25 years. Also, I have tried to get men to join the union—some men do not think you gain anything by belonging, but when they get laid off they find out it pays to belong to the union in order to get work outside, with good wages.

I worked for Buxbaum and Cooley here in Seattle as a marine electrician for about 10 years and also was in business for myself a short time, but found out I could make more money working for someone else and not have all the worry. My advice to you younger members is that if you treat the bosses right, you will get a fair deal from them. You must give them a chance to make a profit.

I have fond thoughts for all the Brothers in Local 574, which I belonged to for 25 years, as they were as fine a set of union men as you would want to meet and I miss them all.

I will always think of the pleasant times I have had with a good union card in my pocket.

I am yours sincerely,

CHARLES G. JOHNSON.

Defense Jobs

Ewan Clague, U. S. Commissioner of Labor Statistics, recently predicted that there would be four million workers in defense production by the end of this year. He estimated the present civilian work force at 61½ millions. Industrial output, he said, could be increased by employing the 2½ million now un-employed, hiring persons entering the labor force for the first time, hiring more women and increasing the average work week.

Chicago's Challenge

(Continued from page 25)

Haynie and Biernat⁷⁷ can complete this feat as fast as any other team in the I.B.E.W. We would welcome an opportunity to prove it.

The above test was completed in *LESS THAN A MINUTE!* Two 35-foot poles, about 20 feet apart, were used in the test.

Among those present were Mr. George McDonald, director, Utility Division, of the National Safety Council, reporters and photographers from three Chicago daily papers. You can see Brothers, this was done on the up and up AND with a handicap of 10 degrees above zero temperature and a heavy snow, as the picture proves.

We feel that this part of the trade we will always be confronted with, so let us teach our apprentices all we can, not only safety first while working, but what to do when the accident happens.

Sheet Metal Workers

(Continued from page 24)

duces the beautiful, streamlined, diesel-electric trains known as the "Hiawathas." This railroad has an up-to-the-minute sheet metal shop where approximately 85 journeymen Sheet Metal Workers are engaged in fabricating whatever the road needs from sheet metal. These items range all the way from sections of car bodies to flour bins. In the course of last year, the shop consumed and fabricated a million pounds of sheet metal. Of this total, 91,000 pounds of stainless steel was utilized in the fabrication of dining cars, dining lounge and cafe parlor cars, kitchen equipment and the many other items of metal work which go into the operation of a railroad.

Great War Job

Sheet Metal Workers play an important part in the Aircraft and Ship-building industries in our country also. Local No. 28, New York, performed a tremendous job during the war, in the shops of the Charles Hartman Company, sheet

metal contractors of Brooklyn, N. Y. That company and that local alone, equipped 550 ships of all types from the mighty *Missouri* and *Iowa*, 45,000 tonners, down to landing craft, with heating and ventilating equipment.

The war job performed by the Sheet Metal Workers was mammoth. Today they are hard at it again in every vast field of defense preparation having need of their skill. The atomic laboratories have great need for their services and hundreds of Sheet Metal Workers have left their regular jobs to "pitch in" for Uncle Sam.

66,000 Members

The union stands today more than 66,000 strong. There are 30 full time organizers and 11 vice presidents devoting all their energies to organizing and looking after the needs of union members and at the same time doing a good job for our Government and the public of our nation by seeing that high standards of skill and craftsmanship are maintained.

An efficient office staff in Washington services the Sheet Metal Workers' membership. A death benefit is in force for all members and health and welfare plans have been secured with many contractors. The members are kept informed of news items of interest in the labor world and up-to-the-minute reports on new developments in their craft by an attractive, informative *Journal*.

Gone Long Way

The Sheet Metal Workers International Association is a progressive, forward-looking union. It has gone a long way. We prophesy that it will go much farther. We ask our members to do all that they can to promote the services and products of these Brother Unionists. We are proud and happy to salute them this month and wish them continued progress and success.

We acknowledge with thanks the kind cooperation of President Robert Byron, Miss Oliver and Miss Gregory of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Office. Without their fine help, this article never could have been written.

Air Force Lifeboat

(Continued from page 47)

With the new system the boat comes to them.

After the chute is jettisoned, the operator in the carrier plane takes over on a five frequency transmitter which is matched up by a five frequency receiver in the boat. He sends his first signal from the control box. This in order, releases the stabilizing fins which held the boat steady in descent, frees the rudder board, opens the engine's air vents and cranks the motor intermittently. When the motor catches and is running at a fast idle, the sea anchor is released.

At the operator's next signal, the engine speeds up, the reduction gear goes into forward, and the boat moves ahead. The operator can control its direction right and left and a flux-gate gyro compass connected to the servo electric system on the boat will keep it on whatever course he sets.

The operator stops the boat when it comes up to the survivor's raft and idles the motor while they board. The boat is equipped with a "walkie talkie" radio set for communication between the rescued men and the operator in the plane, who will then set the A-3 on its correct course. The gyro compass will keep it on that course with only slight variations that can be checked by a magnetic compass and corrected.

The boat itself is equipped with duplicate controls and a manual over-ride which would enable the survivors to break off the radio control at any time.

The A-3 is equipped with rations, survival equipment and gasoline enough to cruise 800 miles. If the distance is longer than that, the boat can be resupplied from the air, since its pre-set course will be known.

The system, developed by AMC's Equipment Laboratory and built by the Westinghouse Electric Corporation, is expected to be completely installed in all the Air Force's A-3 boats by early 1952. Transmitters have already been installed in all SB-29s.

Scientific PARKS

Dubrovnik, town of 18,000 on Yugoslavia's Adriatic Sea coast, was long known by its Italian name, Ragusa. Waxing rich as a maritime power in the Middle Ages, Ragusa launched countless ships in sea trade. A Ragusan vessel was called a *ragusy*—from which nickname came the word *argosy*.

* * *

Great Britain's first two atomic piles were nicknamed "Gleep" and "Bepo." Canada's first nuclear reactor was called "Zeep." France has a laboratory atomic pile designated "Zoe."

* * *

For 70 years, the richest source of zinc in the United States has been a 30-mile crescent of prairie country at the junction of Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma. During World War II, this region provided about a third of the zinc needed for American shell casings and other munitions. There are still about 66 million tons of zinc ore remaining in the field, the Bureau of Mines estimates, although much of it is of a low grade.

* * *

Stalin Peak, 24,590 feet, in the Pamir mountains of southernmost Russia, is the highest in the Soviet Union. A near-by peak has been named in honor of Lenin but it is only 23,382 feet high.

* * *

French Morocco, North African gateway to ancient lands of the Arabian Nights, in many ways is a land which time and change forgot. Tribes in the remote Moroccan mountains still regard the camera as an instrument of the devil, fiendishly designed to capture and imprison men's souls. Non-believers may walk into a temple in Peiping or Calcutta, but still not into a mosque in Marrakech.

* * *

The mustard plant has yellow flowers whose four petals are shaped like a cross. Hence the plant's family name is Cruciferae, from the Latin words meaning "cross-bearer."

* * *

The codfish ranks with the Maine summer tourist in its appetite for lobster. The cod doesn't balk even at the hard shell of an eight-inch lobster, although its particular taste is for young lobsters from two to four inches long.

The pockmarks on the face of the moon, astronomers believe, are due to bomblike hits by meteorites. The theory is that meteors approaching the bare surface of the moon are not cooled off and relatively slowed down by an atmosphere envelope such as protects the earth.

* * *

America's first bicycles, introduced from Europe in the early 1800's, were called, among other names, *Velocipedes*, *Hobby Horses*, and *Dandy Carriages*.

* * *

Telegraph was first used to dispatch trains in 1851.

* * *

Scientists are developing a dried mixture of milk and honey as a valuable food.

* * *

A smokestack at Anaconda, Mont., 585 feet high, is said to be the world's largest brick smokestack.

* * *

Grain sorghum, rapidly becoming an important American crop, provides feed for livestock either as grain or forage.

* * *

A pipeline, 155 miles long, across the Tehuantepec Isthmus in southern Mexico, now under construction, will be the first coast-to-coast oil pipeline in the Americas.

* * *

Such temperate zone crops as lettuce, peas and cabbage grow well in the winter months in Puerto Rico and other semi-tropical countries when it is cool enough for such crops.

* * *

Grass and weed killing chemicals are replacing the man with the hoe in American cotton fields.

* * *

Automotive businesses, including gasoline service stations, handle about one-fifth America's total retail trade.

* * *

Cooking utensils made entirely of stainless steel tend to become too hot in spots so heat must be kept low to prevent burning food in top-of-stove pans.

* * *

Two years of American experimental work in burning coal in its natural underground layers indicate that this is a successful method of obtaining gases that may be used for fuel.

Processing time for bacon is reduced from two weeks to two days by means of a machine that injects small amounts of a curing solution into the meat in many places at the same time.

* * *

Aluminum is stronger in sub-zero weather than at room temperatures.

* * *

Rehabilitation work at Winnipeg, Canada, following the floods of 1950, is costing some \$20,000,000.

* * *

Nearly 9,000,000,000 free books of matches are handed out to American tobacco purchasers each year.

* * *

Hevimet, a non-cutting metal material with 50% greater density than lead, can be used as a screen against radioactivity.

* * *

Avalanches, which usually follow the same courses, are being prevented in Norway by sturdy fences of timber, rock and iron rods built near their starting points.

* * *

Waxy varieties of American grain sorghum are used in the manufacture of a special type of starch.

* * *

School buses to transport pupils to and from schools are now in use by about 45,000 public schools.

* * *

Ramps leading into New York's new giant bus station are heated with pipes embedded in the concrete which keep the driveways clear of ice and snow.

* * *

The first iron works in what is now the United States was constructed in Virginia in 1622 but was destroyed by Indian warfare before getting into production.

* * *

Heart attacks occur most frequently during winter months.

* * *

The year 1950 may be known as one of the "windiest" years in American history.

* * *

Calcium chloride is sometimes mixed with iron ore to prevent freezing during shipment in cold weather.

* * *

Cheese is a protein food of the same high quality as meat, fish, poultry and is, therefore, a good meat substitute.

* * *

Mushrooms as food do not contribute many calories to the body but they are a fairly good source of phosphorus, one of the essential minerals.

* * *

United States tung orchards, new on the American agricultural scene in the past 20 years, produced an average of 16,000,000 pounds of tung oil annually in the past five years.

Ben Franklin's Story

(Continued from page 15)

such electrical terms as armature, battery and condenser.

Benjamin Franklin made the first scientific study of the Gulf stream, studying its course and character and with numerous measurements of the temperature of the water and he also pointed out the course of storms over the American continent.

Other of his experiments included investigation of the powers of different colors in absorbing the heat of the sun, improvement of the heating stove which was the beginning of the great stove manufacturing industry in America, valuable theories with regard to weather prediction and interesting discoveries in agriculture. It was Franklin who suggested the use of lime to improve the soil. He was fascinated with the idea of creating new plants and crops, introduced the rhubarb plant and continually supplied information about rice, mulberry trees and innumerable other plants and crops.

Present At Albany

During the time of this absorption in science, Franklin also became interested in the affairs of the colonies. In 1754, when there was fear of war with France, he represented Pennsylvania at the Albany Convention and proposed a plan of union for mutual defense of the colonies. Although rejected, this plan represented the first step towards an American union. After this, Franklin went to England to try to make an agreement with the Pennsylvania proprietaries in an effort to end internal disputes there. He was received by the English with much enthusiasm for his books had attracted much attention and he had even been awarded the Copley medal by the Royal Society in London. He won his case with the Penn family and returned triumphantly to Philadelphia, but was sent almost immediately to London again. He represented the colonies during the Stamp Act taxation controversy but when there seemed to be no

possible way to keep England and the American colonies together, Franklin returned to this country, and wholeheartedly supported the Revolution and he deserves great credit for his services in the cause of American liberty. He was elected to the committee to frame the Declaration of Independence and later chosen one of the three emissaries to France.

Reception In France

Franklin's reputation preceded him on this mission and he was received royally by the French people. His stay in France would be impossible to completely describe, so full was it of events, experiments and triumphs, all of which added to the esteem which Europeans held for the amazing Dr. Franklin. His main purpose was to secure French aid in fighting the English and in this he succeeded. At the close of the war, Franklin was appointed to the commission to negotiate a treaty of peace with England. This was accomplished in 1783 and two years later he resigned as minister to France.

Upon his return to Philadelphia, Franklin was elected president of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania and reelected three times. When the Articles of Confederation collapsed, Franklin was appointed a delegate to the constitutional convention and his influence contributed strongly to the final agreement. About the finished product, Franklin said, "Our Constitution is in actual operation; everything appears to promise that it will last; but in this world nothing is certain but death and taxes." Soon after the writing of the Constitution, Franklin retired from public life and he died on April 17, 1790 in his beloved Philadelphia.

Benjamin Franklin was one of the broadest and most creative minds of his time. We cannot end this article without mentioning just a few more of his unusual accomplishments. It was Benjamin Franklin who designed the first United States currency. It was Franklin who made the first platform rocker and who for his own use made a pair of "double spectacles" or bifocals. He was in-

terested in balloon experiments and entertained the possibility of aerial warfare, experimented in printing patterns on China, invented a musical instrument called the "armonica" and laid the plans for the first American expedition to explore the Arctic. A statesman, journalist, scientist, philanthropist, philosopher, businessman, he excelled in whatever field he entered. But rising above all his accomplishments and worthy desires was his unabated zeal for the welfare of mankind. This month, we are happy to salute one who had ideas and ideals and ambitions which soared as his kite soared in the clouds, but who attached to his ideas and ideals and ambitions, practical applications which were to help all men everywhere. We dedicate these pages to Benjamin Franklin, a truly great American—to Benjamin Franklin, our "Man With a Kite."

Boston Tea Party

(Continued from page 48)

exception concerning the seizure; and the crowds at the wharf prevented the tea from being landed.

On the evening of December 16, several thousand people gathered at the Old South Meeting House. They made fruitless demands upon the Governor and the customs officer. Samuel Adams then said they could "do nothing more to save the country." Perhaps this statement was a cue for the action which followed. At any rate, a group of men outside the hall, disguised as Indians, ran through the streets to the wharf, boarded the three vessels, and dumped the tea overboard.

Not the Boston Tea Party, but the repressive acts imposed by England the following year led the course of public opinion toward revolution. For the tea party did not, as its promoters hoped it would, unleash a great wave of popular feeling against the mother country. It did, however, focus public attention upon the constitutional issue of taxation—which was to be a vital rallying point in 1776.

St. Louis Airport Lighting Described

L. U. 1, ST. LOUIS, MO.—(Much of the following article appeared in the publication *Union Electric Quarterly*, and is reprinted with permission of Union Electric Company of Missouri.)

It was one of those foul nights . . . "even the birds were walking."

Personnel at Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Airport looked out on a lifeless field, hemmed in by fog and topped by low clouds. It was quiet on the ground, but through the overcast came the steady hum of a twin-engine ship.

Up in the tower, airport traffic controllers heard a pilot exclaim anxiously, "Tower, I think I'm over the field but I don't have it in sight." While relaying instructions to the pilot over a microphone, the controller reached out and flicked a switch, increasing the intensity and sharpening the focus of 56 powerful lights marking the runway.

"Roger, Tower, I have the runway in sight . . . turning on final," came the pilot's voice. Minutes later a sturdy DC-3 taxied to the ramp. Twenty-one passengers deplaned, safe and sound.

Lights around a bustling, metropolitan airport are indispensable aids to navigation, traffic control and to meteorologists in the Weather Bureau. At Lambert Airport, there are some 25,000 take-offs and landings per month. Operations range from the military's streaking jet fighters to small, slow, light planes—from the



The mechanism of the new high intensity landing lights are explained by C. C. Cowles (left), field engineer for the lines Material Company to Frank Kauffman, press secretary of Local No. 1, and Oscar Temme, Local No. 1 member in charge of this job. The 500-watt 24-volt lamp moves forward and reverse on rails by a 110 volt 3 phase motor. A five pound impact breaks this light off its base preventing serious damage to the airplane. Electrical connections are made with slip connectors. All controls are located in the field control tower.

Local Lines

NEWS FROM THE LOCALS

giant commercial air carriers to the wind-mill helicopters. Airport facilities and personnel must be tops to handle this diversified traffic at the current average rate of one take-off or landing every two minutes, around the clock and around the calendar.

Power for the lights which play a big role in safe, smooth operations comes from Union Electric's substations.

Lambert Field at night, viewed from the air, looks like a mathematician's midway. All the shine, color and movement of hundreds of lights is there, but instead of the hit and miss outlines of a carnival layout, lights are laid out with precision and each serves a definite purpose.

Lights outline each of the field's runways and are all controlled from the tower. The 5100 foot southwest-northeast runway is equipped with the newest type high intensity lights which can be set at any one of five intensities and directed through a focusing range of 12 degrees. Five hundred-watt bulbs are mounted on tiny trolleys which move to change focus. Although the bulbs and the glass covers stand some two feet above the ground, they are no hazard to aircraft.

Runway lights and other field lighting equipment are turned on by the control tower. All obstruction lights for the field are turned on automatically at the official sunset time, which changes a minute or so each day. They are automatically turned off at official sunrise.

Only one runway on the field is lighted at a time—the direction of the wind governs which one is in use.

Another well-lighted aid in locating the runway for the night pilot is the tetrahedron.

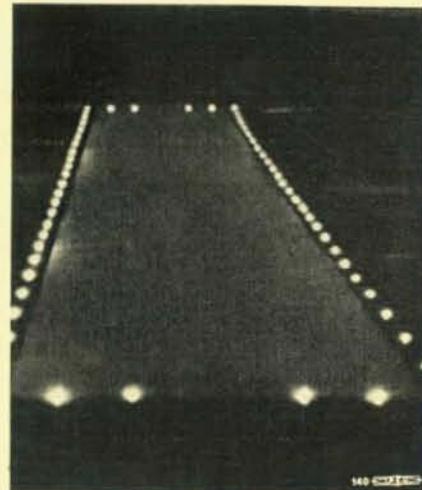
Forty-seven feet long and more than 18 feet high, the tetrahedron is an arrow-shaped contraption which swings free with the wind to point out the runway in use.

A powerful "guiding light" to flyers approaching Lambert Field is the huge rotating beacon topping the Administration Building. Two 1,000-watt lamps light the beacon, which pilots say is visible for 20 to 30 miles on a clear night. The beacon's powerful ray sweeps across the sky in vast circles. When one of the bulbs burns out, a standby bulb automatically is

turned on for the beacon and a red indicator light glows to indicate to the control tower that the bulb is burned out. Atop this is a flasher light.



Silhouetted against the evening sky are the rotating beacon and flasher light on the top of the Lambert Municipal Field Administration Building, St. Louis. Wind velocity and direction instruments are also shown.



A welcome sight to the homing pilot—a well illuminated runway at night. This 200-ft. wide concrete runway is being lengthened to 9000 feet.

One of the newest and "brainiest" instruments at the field is the ceilometer which measures the height of the clouds, giving the pilot information on the ceiling at St. Louis. The ceilometer is composed of three instruments.

Near the Wabash railroad tracks, north of Lambert Field, is a big gray box. Mounted in this box is a tiny light bulb containing mercury which vaporizes and is reflected to create 20-million candlepower illumination. This powerful beam shoots three miles up into the heavens. The tiny bulbs for the ceilometer are about the size of a cigarette, but cost \$5 each. Each bulb has a life span of about 200 hours.

One thousand feet from the light, mounted on the roof of the Administration building, is a scanning device which follows this light beam skyward until a cloud is encountered. This device relays its "report" to a machine in the Weather Bureau and meteorologists get a reading every four minutes of the height at which clouds are hanging over the field. Experts say the ceilometer gives accurate readings up to 11,000 feet.

The complex machine which gives highly accurate readings replaces the old balloon method used by the Weather Bureau for years. Balloons carrying small candles were launched at night by weather observers who had to stand out of doors in any weather and time the ascent of the balloon. Knowing how many feet the balloon could rise per minute, they could compute the height of the cloud formations over the field.

A look at the runway lights, tetrahedron, beacon and ceilometer is just an introduction to the immense job which electricity performs around a modern air terminal. The power flowing in St. Louis-Lambert Airport comes over two separate lines from Union Electric substations and not only lights the field but keeps the vital communication lines open and powers the aids to air navigation.

Lambert-St. Louis Municipal Airport constantly is being improved by the addition of the most modern equipment. The 5100 feet concrete northeast-southwest runway is 200 feet wide and is being lengthened 4000 feet. A duplicate runway is being built northwest-southeast and will also be equipped with new-type high intensity runway lights. Also under construction are a new control tower, transformer station and Administration building.

On the north end of the field is the gigantic McDonnell Aircraft Company, which makes the 600 m.p.h. jet-propelled Banshee fighter planes for the Navy. Only members of Local No. 1 are employed as electricians at this company.

Operation and maintenance of Lam-

bert Field is under the supervision of the Department of Public Utilities of the City of St. Louis. Employed at the Field are five construction men and one maintenance man—only part of the 50 Local No. 1 men employed by the Department of Public Utilities.

Local No. 1 and the City administration recently completed a new wage agreement which calls for a wage scale of \$2.73 an hour for Class A men, which includes a two-week paid vacation.

FRANK KAUFFMAN, P. S.

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B. A. at Springfield Takes Needed Leave

L. U. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.—Our well known and popular business agent, Charles Caffrey, is taking a short leave of absence from his duties as business agent of Local 7.

Charlie is Second District Representative of the International Executive Council and has held that position since 1946.

Charlie has been a member of Local 7 for 34 years and a business agent of this local since 1930. He has become an institution with us here and we hate to see him give up the business agency, even for a short time, as much as we like Bill Wylie, assistant business agent.

Charlie has always been an ardent

worker for labor. For seven years, he has been president of the Central Labor Union in Springfield, Massachusetts. He has been vice-president of the State Federation of Labor for six years, elected and re-elected.

In 1934 he was appointed by the late President Roosevelt to the Regional Labor Board where he served for five years.

In 1942 he was on the Springfield Draft Board and later he served for 27 months in the European theater of war where he received five battle stars.

With such a record, can you blame the Brothers of Local 7 for being proud of their Charlie Caffrey?

Charlie's legs have been giving him trouble the last couple of years and we hope the Florida sunshine will be just what the doctor ordered.

IRVING WEINER, P. S.

(Editor's Note: The International Office is proud of Charlie Caffrey too. All the Officers and staff join his local union in sending best wishes for his steady improvement.)

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Pueblo Local Observes 51st Anniversary

L. U. 12, PUEBLO, COLO.—Here in the "Steel City of the West" we who work at the electrical trade in the jurisdiction of Local 12, celebrated our 51st anniversary of the chartering of the Local on February 24th. The birthday celebration has been an annual affair for the past several years. Last year the celebration of our Golden Jubilee was an elaborate affair and was a great success, and though this year's party was not as large, it was just as entertaining. We gathered at 7:00 p. m. at the Minnequa University Club for a delicious fried chicken dinner with all the trimmings. After eating more than we should have we listened to a few comments from our President, Ed G. Colby, Business Manager G. R. Allenbach, and President of the Ladies Auxiliary, Mrs. B. R. Council. The main speaker was International Representative of the 8th District, M. B. (Bus) Keeton. Brother Keeton enlightened us on the impending shortage of skilled workers and proved himself to be a very popular after-dinner speaker by making it short, sweet, and to the point.

Bringing to light another issue in which Local 12 is vitally interested, is the "Frying-Pan—Arkansas Diversion Project." We of Pueblo and the Arkansas Valley feel very strongly about this matter as it is one which deeply concerns the members in this jurisdiction as well as several thousand others. Here on the eastern slope of Colorado, where most of the



Charles Caffrey, Second District Representative of the International Executive Council and member of Local Union No. 7 for 34 years.

farming is made possible by irrigation, where the largest steel mill west of the Mississippi is located, and where numerous large manufacturing plants are seeking to locate, water is becoming a major issue. We have watched this dream of a few farsighted individuals come nearer and nearer to a reality. Jack Morrison, member of Local 12 has been the organization's delegate to The Water Development Association of Southeastern Colorado for the past three years and has done a fine job by attending all meetings and reporting in detail to the members at regular meetings of Local 12, thereby keeping the membership fully informed as to all developments in a project which it appears will start materializing in the not-too-distant future and which will mean so much to this section of the country.

Bois R. (Slats) COUNCIL, P. S.

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Local Honors Members Called to Colors

L. U. 17, DETROIT, MICH.—Our Military Committee consisting of Bill Blount, Lloyd McCord, Al Fox, John Huff, Bill Tamagne, Andy Straiser and Dave Peet were in the Armed Services during the last war. This committee has had several meetings and decided that quarterly checks would be more appreciated than gifts since the question of selecting gifts, wrapping them and sending them to the four corners of the globe presented problems that the committee did not wish to assume. Therefore, the committee prepared the following resolution which has had the two necessary readings and been approved by the membership to go into effect April 1, 1951 as follows:

WHEREAS, several members of Local 17 have already entered the armed forces of our country, and,

WHEREAS, it is anticipated that many more members will be inducted into the armed forces in the near future, and,

WHEREAS, we members of Local 17 who are permitted to remain at our normal employment desire to show our appreciation to those members serving our country, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED, that an Honor Roll containing the names of Local 17 members in the armed services be set up and the names of the members who are added to the Honor Roll be read at the meeting following the granting of a Military Service Withdrawal Card to such member, and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that Article XI, Section 4 of the by-laws be amended to provide that each "A," "BA" and "B" member of Local 17 be assessed the sum of 20 cents each month until further notice and that money so collected be placed in

Observing 51st Anniversary



Banquet room at the Minnequa University Club, Pueblo, as members of Local Union 12 gathered to observe the local's 51st anniversary.

a separate fund and be used to provide quarterly cash gifts for Local 17 members on the Honor Roll who keep the Local Union office supplied with their current military address.

Local 17 has 42 members in the armed services as of February 20th. Every member who is called into service must appear in person at the union hall and fill out the necessary cards so his name will appear on the Honor Roll and he can return to his civilian occupation in good standing with the union.

During the month of January, 52 "BA" members and four "A" members were signed into membership. Our President, George Spriggs has been very busy on the many committees of negotiation, pension fund and hospitalization and his reports have been interesting and of an enlightening nature. If you have any questions that you would like answered, Brother Spriggs will be happy to share his information.

The Electrical Workers Temple Association election of officers was held February 5th and the following offi-

cers were elected: President H. Cunningham, Vice President George Spriggs, Treasurer George Duff, Secretary O. E. Jensen, Sergeant at Arms Ralph Helms and Board Members Al Simpson and Hank Zenor.

A good time was had by all who attended our St. Patrick's party on March 17th. The committee responsible consisted of L. McCord, O. Jensen, A. Boulanger, G. Hands, R. Helms, R. Howery, L. Martin, R. McPherson, Alof Nelson, J. Otten, D. Peet, G. Rogers, L. Shedd and W. Waynick. A big vote of thanks should also be given to the wives of the committeemen who did such a grand job in preparing and serving the food.

J. OTTEN, P. S.

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City of Burbank Gives 6 Per Cent. Increase

L. U. 18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—One by one and little by little we are managing to raise wages for our members employed by the various utilities in our jurisdiction.

Last month we told you of the increase for our members employed by the City of Pasadena. Now we can tell you that effective March 1, the City of Burbank has granted a six percent increase to our members employed by that city. The net result of this increase is to raise linemen to \$419.00 per month on the top of a five-step plan. Groundmen, who must also serve five years before getting the maximum, now get \$321.00 per month on the fifth step. We do not like these step plans, and we are doing our utmost to establish a flat rate or at the worst a flat rate after a short probationary period.

Brother Guy C. Smith, whose picture accompanies this letter, has recently taken his card out of Local 18 and gone to Sacramento.

While here Brother Smith was gen-



Local Union 12, Pueblo, Colorado recently observed its 51st anniversary. Present at the affair were, from left: M. B. Keeton, International Representative; Q. E. Lite, vice president; E. S. Sickinger, corresponding secretary; G. R. Allenbach, business manager; E. G. Colby, president; R. D. Montero, chairman Executive Board; J. B. Pannunzio, treasurer.



Guy C. Smith

eral foreman in charge of the erection of 1274 transmission line towers for the Department of Water and Power of this city. These towers are on the new Owens Gorge to Los Angeles transmission line and are to carry three 954,000 CM aluminum steel core conductors. The line extends over 255 air-line miles. It is designed for 230,000 volts and with most of the wire in place is now nearing completion.

Members of the I.B.E.W. who worked on this job out of Local 18 will remember it as the job which almost went to the Ironworkers and in fact was first allocated to the Civil Service class of "Structural Steel Erector." Only the appearance of I.B.E.W. representatives, including Brother J. Scott Milne, our International Secretary, before the Civil Service Commission and help from Washington from International President Tracy saved this job for the I.B.E.W. The problem arose, of course, when the city separated the tower erection from the stringing of the wire and elected to build the towers itself while letting a contract for the stringing.

E. P. TAYLOR, B. S.

Spring Is Icumenin, Baltimorean Notes

L. U. 28, BALTIMORE, MD.—Spring is here! Have you spaded your garden yet? How about that fishing tackle, that outboard motor, that little cottage down at the shore—are they all in good shape? They will have to be taken care of soon if we expect to get the most out of this vacation season.

This summer let's do everything safely and help keep casualties at a minimum.

I read something the other day

which I thought contained a lesson and I am going to pass it on to you. "As you ramble on through life, Brother, whatever be your goal, keep your eye upon the doughnut and not upon the hole."

I would like to bring to your attention (mostly for the benefit of those guys who are always beefing and belittling) something that our genial business agent accomplished, which he considers nothing but another day's work.

As most of us know, Brother Carl Scholtz (our business agent) has been suffering from arthritis plus a general rundown condition and has been under the doctor's care. Well, not long ago the body voted him a month's vacation to sort of recuperate. Carl Scholtz only took one week of that vacation and he returned to go into conference with the contractors and negotiated a pay raise. Beginning April 1st the Brothers of Local Union 28 will receive \$2.75 per hour. That puts our local within reach of the top pay scale in the country. I think Brother Scholtz deserves a rousing vote of confidence and a loud and bursting cheer of thanks.

Work in Baltimore has picked up temporarily. In fact, Brother Scholtz has been putting on a few men from out-of-town locals.

We in Local 28 know that our standard of work and our class of mechanics are as high if not higher than in any other part of the country (that is mostly due to our apprentice training system) and we hope that every one working out of this local will help us maintain this high standard.

I wonder how many of us realize what bad shape our country could be in over there in the Far East. I also wonder if any of us know or I should say realize that this is the first war that we have entered into that we are outnumbered in manpower. Not literally outnumbered but outnumbered about one hundred to one. Do you know that in Red China about 30,000 men become of draft age everyday—multiply that by 365 and Brother, you have got yourself an army.

A. S. ANDERSON, P. S.

Pennsylvania Local Honors Apprentices

L. U. 56, ERIE, PA.—It may be of interest to know what is being accomplished through the Apprentice Training Course, sponsored by the Pennsylvania Joint Apprentice Council, Local No. 56 and the Tri State Chapter of the N.E.C.A.

On September 25, 1950 members of our first graduating class were guests of Local 56 at a dinner party, held in their honor, at the Elks Club where

diplomas were presented to Brothers Ray Kidd, Silas Coon and Ray Resen, by the Honorable Clarence K. Pulling, Mayor of Erie. Gold signet rings with the I.B.E.W. insignia were presented by our worthy President, Robert Sturtevant as a memento of the occasion.

We were indeed fortunate to have with us Councilman Ray Wagner, safety director; Lawrence Scully, fire chief; Mr. Jeffery, representing the School District; Charles Kleffman, coordinator, Adult Training; Gus Reymers, senior field representative, United States Department of Labor, and Brother Ed. Sinnott, director for this jurisdiction, who in turn spoke of the remarkable gain made in the training of men, who, later, will be an asset to the trade.

Under able instructors the present class of 28 men are taught theory, mathematics, application and print reading, which has proven highly interesting if one is to judge the regularity of attendance by the students.

Our graduating class for 1951 will exceed that of 1950 and each succeeding year will grow, and I firmly believe that these graduates will be a credit to the I.B.E.W.

ROBERT R. BLUM, P. S.

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Assessment Voted To Aid Servicemen

L. U. 58, DETROIT, MICH.—The draft boards in this locality, as perhaps in every other locality in the nation, have made themselves conspicuous, drafting a substantial percentage of our younger membership into the armed forces. During the last war our local union mailed 10 dollars per quarter to every member in the armed forces at that time. For the present emergency our Executive Board and Military Committee recommended a 25-cent monthly assessment be placed on all members of our local. The recommendation was passed unanimously at one of our regular meetings. This assessment, placed into a separate and distinct fund from the general fund, will make it possible for our local to send 15 dollars quarterly to every member (including apprentices) in the service.

Those of us left behind as civilians do not wish to insinuate that 15 dollars quarterly will compensate for the sacrifices our members in the service are making for us. Rather, we wish to remind them quarterly that we are at home trying to keep their union and ours in practical order. We wish all of them a safe journey and a speedy return home.

With fraternal pride we announce the fact that Morton "Pat" Zimmerman has been appointed by the Governor of our State to serve as one of

four commissioners on the Unemployment and Insurance Commission. "Pat," who served in the Navy from 1917 to 1919, has made Detroit his home for the past 31 years, and has been a member of our local for the past 27 years. He has had the opportunity to serve the ranks of labor in various past capacities. His past activities include the commandership of Union Labor Post and a three-year tenure as business representative of Local Union 58. Public service includes chairmanship of War, Price, and Rationing Board during the last war. At the present we find "Pat" ably filling the shoes of assistant to Frank X. Martell, president of Detroit and Wayne County Federation of Labor.

Brother Zimmerman's functions as commissioner will include administration of unemployment insurance laws, act as guidance agent for vocational, technical, and apprenticeship training programs, conduct surveys on request of industry and labor, train and recruit labor, and any other incidental service that will tend to minimize the number within the ranks of the unemployed of our state. "Pat" has done an outstanding job selling the Democratic platform in this area, and our humble opinion is that he will enhance his reputation further in this new capacity.

Through the combined efforts of our local union, we are forming a presentable number of "bowling delegates" who are going to represent Local Union 58 at the 6th annual L.B.E.W. bowling tournament held in Miami, Florida this month. We are keenly interested in helping to make this tournament compare favorably with those held in the past.

JOHN MASER, P. S.

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Winter Slows Work At Quincy, Illinois

L. U. 67, QUINCY, ILL.—Here it is, time to mail my bit to Local Lines and nothing worth writing about. Or it could be that I don't recognize news when I see or hear it. Of course you can always write about the weather but who wants to hear about that, especially the kind we have had this winter?

Work has slowed down to almost nothing here due to the weather but we hope it will open up soon. Most of the Brothers are working at present, not full time but getting by, I hope. There isn't any defense work here or near here at present, not even rumors of any, so it looks like some of us might have to do some traveling before too long—that is if we want electrical work.

Attendance at meetings has been better lately but it could still im-

Poem of the Month

GOD, GIVE US MEN!

God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor; men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking!
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty and in private thinking;
For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions and their little deeds,
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land and waiting Justice sleeps.

—Josiah Gilbert Holland

prove. There is always something of importance coming up so I think we should all try to be there at every meeting. A committee has been appointed to negotiate some amendments to our agreement and I believe we are all interested in their report, also in the nomination and election of officers in June. You know that this is your local and it is your duty to help run it and not gripe about things that are done when you are not at meetings because of your neglect. Remember, meetings are on the first Mondays at 7:30 p. m. at the Labor Temple.

Well, Brothers, I think I have used up too much valuable space in the JOURNAL already so I will sign off and give more room to you press secretaries who do a much better job than I.

B. F. HECKLE, P. S.

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All Must Have Sense Of Being on Team

L. U. 79, SYRACUSE, N. Y.—At Easter time all Christians respond to a new hope, a renewed faith. Without faith in Christianity and confidence in our fellow humans, we can never live in peace. Peace! The most cherished thing for which we strive in this day and age. Both individually and in groups we hope for peace.

To every working man, there is the desire to feel that he is an important and worthy part of the industrial world. All desire to do their part faithfully, conscientiously and efficiently. Regardless of how humble or insignificant that part may be, they must feel that they belong. They desire to live securely, safely and comfortably, even when their working days are over. They desire to not only provide for their family needs, but to provide a few more of the good things in life than were obtainable in past generations. They desire to help their fellow beings and to receive help in emergencies. They desire to discuss differences in opinions without antagonism. At times, they desire to evade the serious reality of living and relax, play and be entertained.

There have been many more lofty ideals expressed by speech and pen, but if all employers understood the working man's ideals, there would be much more industrial peace.

FRED KING, P. S.

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President of Grand Rapids Local Dead

L. U. 107, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.—It is with deep regret and remorse that we come to press this month reporting the sudden departure from

this life of our beloved Brother and President, John DeJager.

Brother John was a member of long standing in Local 107 and served actively in union affairs here in Grand Rapids. He was a former member of our Executive Board, served as vice president for two years and in June of this year would have completed a term of two years as our president. He was well liked by both the contractors and his fellow workmen with whom he came in contact.

Brother John DeJager is survived by his wife and one daughter and we extend our deepest sympathy to the bereaved family.

The clouds are gathering somewhat in other ways also. Work is tightening up some and a few of the Brothers from other locals are gradually drifting back toward home.

The so-called freeze and thawing of wages are raising havoc here too, as we imagine is happening elsewhere. We here are bogged down for the time being as far as a raise is concerned.

The bowling league is grinding away at the alleys every week and some interesting upsets take place weekly. The tournament city is a little distant this year or perhaps we could warn the other teams of some stiff competition.

By next year when the bowling leagues are set up by districts for the tournament, we may be able to have delegate teams invade the host local and city.

P. SCHOON, P. S.

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Radio, TV Workers Choose Local 1234

L. U. 116, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.—The recently organized radio broadcasting engineers and technicians voted 20 to 6 to have the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. 1234, as their bargaining agent. Local 1234 was chartered and members elected officers during the first week in December. All members are technicians at WBAP-TV and are residents of Fort Worth. They meet at 9:00 a.m. on the 28th day of each month, regardless of which day of the week it falls on, in the hall of Local Union 116. We are glad to have them in the I.B.E.W. and a lot of credit goes to Brother Null, as assistant to our International Vice President, for not only organizing the TV workers, but for the progress that has been made at Consolidated, Westinghouse, the armature winders and many others.

I have received letters from Brothers in other parts of the United States, who are seeking information on work and cost-of-living here. Boys, we have several members on the bench at this time, just waiting

for something to break and by that time you will probably have something good in your own home town and want to stay there.

One Brother gave the healthy Texas climate as one reason for wanting to come here. Well, Brother, it isn't so healthy any more. Those days are gone when a man that had trouble to settle with you, met you face to face with a couple of six shooters. In this atomic age he settles everything by placing a nice charge of nitro on your front porch or in your automobile. You might get a job on our police force and Brother, they have really been doing well according to our present grand jury investigations. Every day is pay day as you ride around in one of the tax payers' automobiles and pick up the donations for bothering no one. We might employ you as business manager, but that isn't so healthy either any more.

Now, I'll try to answer the inquiries about the cost-of-living here. Brother, they are high and have just passed the flying saucer. I can't tell you all I want to, for the Office of Price Stabilization has told us that anonymous griping and complaints written or phoned to the Dallas regional office almost never contain enough information to warrant an investigation. Wouldn't you like to know where they buy their groceries and other necessities of life? It seems that they could get the information they need any time they buy anything. We are not griping about Uncle Sam's take as long as it goes for a good cause, but we are against taking the money from the working

man and giving it to the holder of one of these offices that is supposed to keep prices down, but instead he sits back in his easy chair and tells us to not gripe. Yes, Brother, a nickel will still buy five pennies here and that is all.

EARL ROBINSON, P. S.

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Awards Featured At Shrine Banquet

L. U. 122, GREAT FALLS, MONT.—Despite sub-zero weather and slippery roads, nearly 200 union members and invited guests (some traveled 180 miles) attended a banquet held at the Great Falls Shrine Club January 29th. The occasion was to do homage to Local 122's old timers. Cocktail hour prior to dinner allowed the boys to thaw out both physically and _____. Dinner was served at seven, the main course consisting of prime roast beef and plenty of it.

After dinner, Toastmaster Campbell introduced the guests: Supervision from Montana State Telephone and Telegraph, A.C.M., Montana Power, Contractors and Shops. Pins were awarded to 25, 30, 35, 40 and 45 year members. The highlight of the evening was the awarding of the 50-year pin to L. M. McCarthy by District Vice President Wallis C. Wright. Mac may be old in years of membership but is still very active at union meetings; never misses a meeting and woe unto the young buck that gets out of line—the Irish can sure lower the boom. Local 122's heartiest

Montana Local Honors Veterans



International Vice President Wallis C. Wright (left), addressing the gathering held by Local Union 122, Great Falls, Montana, to honor its old timers. Others, seated from left, are L. M. McCarthy, who received 50-year pin; George Dengel, International Representative; S. E. (Mutt) Thompson, International Representative; and E. J. McGowens, International Representative. Standing in rear is E. B. Campbell, president and toastmaster.

Kansas City Brothers Enjoy a Festive Table



These members of Local Union 124 gathered recently to mark near-completion of a large Kansas City job the group worked on together. Standing, from left: Clarence Kiefer, Norman McAuley, Ray Gray, superintendent, Collier Electric Co., Paul Kiefer, Bob Jones, general foreman, Jim Merys, Jack Holcombe, George Kennard, president L. U. 124, James Thomas, Buck Ewing, Marvin Silvey, business representative L. U. 124, Lawrence Hills, Harry Merys, John Simms, business representative L.U. 124, Walt Daniels, Glenn Filbert, member, Examining Board. Seated, left to right: Ed. Usher, John Shaw, Ward Johnson, Paul Snell, Jim Nugent, Buford Mook, Fred Wiedenmann Jr., Lawrence Riley, Mickey Kiefer, Fred Wiedenmann Sr., Frank McIntyre, Earl "Pat" Patterson, Frank Duffy, Glen Merys, Roy Alberts, John Cannon, Steward, Charles Ward. The dinner was held at the Crossroads Inn, Highway 50.

congratulations and best wishes, Mac. Brother Wright gave a brief, but to the point talk, on public versus private utilities, after which a general get-acquainted and bull session was held.

Organ music during dinner and the evening was enjoyed by all. Dix C. Shevalier led the group in singing old and popular songs. Our notes may not have been too sweet but they were sure loud.

BOB WILSON, P. S.

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Members Observe Completion of Job

L. U. 124, KANSAS CITY, MO.—A gala affair was that held February 8, 1951 at the Crossroads Inn, Benton Boulevard and 50 Highway. Pursuant to the best traditions of Local Union 124 the members who work together also play together. The members who installed the electrical work at the Twin Oaks job, realizing that the job is nearing completion decided that an informal dinner party would be in order and would afford an opportunity to tell and retell the wonders of Kansas City's largest and smartest apartment building. These men have a right to be proud of the part they played in the erection of this eleven-story, seven-hundred-unit, ultra-modern building, but let's get on with the

story, brief as it may be, of the dinner party.

The accompanying picture was taken by Brother Fred Dittman. For some unknown reason a few of the boys were not present when the picture was taken. Jim Nugent was the master of ceremonies and each one present was called upon to give a speech, tell a story, or dance the highland fling. Frank McIntyre made the shortest speech with "It's later than you think." Bob Jones gave the longest speech with the fewest words. Lawrence Riley's speech savored of the sublime. He gave a very spirited and serious talk and compared present-day conditions with conditions of days gone by. John Cannon was a bit serious and called attention to the apprentice training program of Local Union 124 and to the splendid young journeymen which the program has produced. In point of service, the youngest in attendance was Mickey Kiefer and the oldest was Earl "Pat" Patterson.

DON A. MURPHY, P. S.

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Pittsburgh Local To Have Gathering

L. U. 142, PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Social Committee has just about finished the arrangements for the social

evening of Local 142, to be held at Dutch Henry's on April 18.

At the meeting of February 13, the following delegates were elected to represent the local at the Pennsylvania Federation of Labor Convention in York, Pennsylvania: K. F. Raynes, J. N. Flaig, K. Schueller and H. C. Cook.

We are glad to welcome back to work Tony Petraglia and Bob Hunter after their long illness. Jimmy Smith, of the office, is also back to work after the "blessed event." At this writing, quite a few of our members are absent due to illness or accidents. Chuck Nusz, Joe McDonald and Art Jacks are in hospitals and John Pelesak, Charlie Tuccillo, Gordon Long, Al Berardinelli, Jack Cross, Harold Shook, Fred Kalada, William Brown and Mike Collins are recuperating at home. They all have our wishes for a speedy recovery. From our latest reports we hear Bud Bashline is progressing as well as could be expected. Good luck to you, Bud.

The bowling leagues are going down the last stretch in full stride. In the duck pin league, John (Windy) Dugan is leading with an average of 155.1 and pushing him hard is Jack McCaughan with 154.9. Ed Hudzinski has high for one game, 238, and high for 3 games, 542. Dugan's team is in first place by two games. In the

PRESS SECRETARY *of the Month*



BART "CURLEY" MAISCH

Hats off this month to the faithful press secretary of Atlantic City Local 211, the fellow who injects those sparkling bits of humor into nearly every letter he writes.

Brother "Curley's" full monicker, as registered in the I.O., is George Bartram Frederick Maisch and he was initiated into Local 211 on February 7, 1927. Brother Maisch writes that he was one of the first graduates of the Electrical Class of Atlantic City's Vocation School and on completing his work there, became employed by the Atlantic City Electric Company in the Meter Department. In those days, he said, his job was

not only to install and test meters but to read them as well.

At the outbreak of World War I, Brother Maisch enlisted in the Navy. When he returned from service he was given his old job back. "Curley" says that by this time he had become interested in the union and together with the Business Manager of L. U. 211, Jack Bennett, now deceased, he tried to organize the Meter Department with many of the other men helping. When the company found out what was going on, Brother "Curley" had to go. The local came to his aid and Business Manager Jack Bennett sent him out to work as a helper. Brother "Curley" says he found out fairly early in life that being a union man paid dividends and he has always been grateful for his membership and all it has meant to him in increased wages, security and fellowship.

Now as well as being press secretary for Local 211, Brother Maisch serves as financial secretary and treasurer, which position he has held for some years.

An interesting note in the life of our press secretary of this month stems from the fact that he was a life guard on the Atlantic City Beach Patrol for 22 years. His hobbies are golf and photography. (Note the camera in the accompanying picture.)

Brother Maisch says being press secretary is new "stuff" to him but that he gets "a big bang out of being one of the small cogs that help to keep our ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL going month in and month out." We get a bang out of you too, Brother Maisch, and hope that you and our other faithful press secretaries will keep up the good work.

ten pin league, Burt Schlott is high average with 164.9 and runnerup is Charlie Gasper with 159.5. Schlott also holds high for one and high for three games with 246 and 582. The Testers hold a comfortable lead in this league.

To the new members of Local 142 we extend our welcome into the Brotherhood.

HARVEY C. COOK, P. S.

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Navy Halts Reactivation At Houdville-Hershey

L. U. 146, DECATUR, ILL.—Who was the man who said, "Never believe anything you read and only half of what you see?" Anyhow, apologies are in order for the misinformation I passed on, believing it was true at

the time. It seems the Navy, bless their little waterlogged hearts, got over-enthusiastic in their predictions as to how soon the Houdville-Hershey plant was to be reactivated. The result was, much to my dismay, that the whole blankety-blank plan was postponed indefinitely and the business agent and the office secretary of Local 146 were swamped with requests for information about jobs, which as yet do not exist. Believe me when I say I am truly sorry for ever having mentioned the reconversion until it was an established fact. Well, "live and learn," as the saying goes. Maybe if I live long enough, I will learn when to keep my big fat mouth shut. (I doubt it.)

Question number two for today is: how can Colonel Lutz Krigbaum, head of the local Civil Defense Program, possibly hope to save the city from

destruction, when his own brother, Dan Krigbaum accidentally sets his own pants on fire, while working at the Borg-Warner plant? This question will probably net me 10 demerits and a crack on the head.

Word has come by the grapevine that another one of Local 146's members has taken the fatal step. Lyle Dingman was married in December; may he rest in peace. Since the first of the year, Decatur seems to be having an epidemic of robberies, shootings and killings, and if this article continues in the present vein, I shudder to think of my chances in the near future.

Our last report on Bill Mihal was that he was in Fort Wayne for an operation. We also had a report that Harold Montgomery is to go to the Mayo Brothers for an operation. Brother George Routson paid a visit to one of the recent union meetings and although unable to work yet, he is looking fine again.

Quite a number of Local 146 members are still working out of town and we would be glad to hear from all of them, and will answer as many as possible.

At the last regular union meeting, I was chosen to accompany Business Agent A. C. Kohli to the Illinois State Conference of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers to be held in Springfield sometime in April. I am very grateful for the honor of being a delegate to this conference and will do my best to bring back a good report of the proceedings for the membership.

Until I take my pen in hand and again attempt to bring you the news, I remain

BOB WAYNE, P. S.

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Anti-Closed Shop Repeal Lost Through Disunity

L. U. 175, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.—Our wide awake Business Manager, W. Claud Harris, who is also chairman of the Chattanooga League for Political Education, has felt the sting of defeat in the gamely-fought battle, along with all other good union people in their efforts to repeal the rotten, stinking anti-closed shop law that contaminates our statute books of this state.

Our weekly labor paper, *The Labor World* had a highly commendable editorial on the reasons for our failure to whip this abominable farce. Those representatives who voted against labor, admitted that they were elected by labor's vote, and they conceded that they had no chance to be re-elected . . . but labor lost . . . lost because it failed in its one acclaim to strength—unity. If this country of ours is to continue to prosper, it must rely on the productive "backbone,"

Pittsburgh Delegates at Miami Convention



Harvey C. Cook, Secretary-Treasurer of the Joint Board, sent the above picture of the delegates from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania Locals 132, 140, 142, 144, 147, 148 and 149 on the property of the Duquesne Light Company, taken at the recent Convention of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers in Miami, Florida.

which is labor. A divided labor saps the vital strength of a country, because it allows pollution of our political system. When politics becomes more corrupt than it normally is, then labor and capital suffer alike. It is the solemn duty of each and every union man or woman to forget so-called "friendship" and vote as a body to defeat a common enemy.

A local daily paper here, owned by a man who runs a chain store system, (this store pays the lowest wages of any system in Chattanooga . . . and thank goodness . . . it is fast going out of business) has blasted organized labor from every angle.

The latest tirade was directed at the LLPE. The paper branded the League as a dictatorship with its political "bosses" operating behind an iron curtain, simply because the League endorsed city candidates for the first time, and humbly submitted the endorsements to the Central Labor Union for approval. Needless to say, the delegates and all other labor movements responded with full cooperation.

"Willie" C. Harris, the aforementioned business manager, would like every member of L.U. 175 to understand that the "extra" green stuff in the pay envelope is not a gift from the gods. It is a raise that came by peaceable and honorable negotiations with our contractors. The young fellow has a way of getting those raises without having to strike. For those who seldom attend meetings, we would like to say that you are now making \$2.50 per hour—whether you realize it or not, and after tax deductions.

We now pay the handsome sum of one whole 50 cent piece for state

tax, on each carton of cigarettes we smoke. It averages out about 25 bucks a year. That would feed a family of three for almost a week if the family bought conservatively.

Just how much of our dollar do we get for our very own—excluding hidden tax? We aren't griping a bit, for we would give it all for a reasonable time—to keep from working for Joe and his boys, but we certainly expect some results. The writer is highly in favor of eliminating the human parasites in all public offices.

As we haven't had the dinner and presentation of pins honoring C. E. Cofer, C. A. Frost, Bill Williams and many others with 15 years or more of continuous good standing in the I.B.E.W., we can't send the pictures. The big dinner will have become a reality by the time you read this. (March 6 at 7:30 p.m.) It is to be held at the Town and Country Restaurant, and pictures will accompany the next script. We would anticipate a huge turnout.

Next month, we will have a full list of those who received pins, with a sketch of their lives and union activities. But now, your press secretary would like to introduce one grand personality in this electrical contracting business. This congenial, easy-going, pipe-smoking southern gentleman is our own favorite, Charles E. Cofer. The philosophical, people-loving contractor has been in there pitching every inning to maintain the high criteria of electrical installations, set by himself and other Chattanooga electrical pioneers.

He knows that our people of this city demand the greatest skill obtainable, and he has accommodated them

since the early '20's, when he was a craftsman and on down through the years after he became a contractor. He takes pride in knowing and understanding the problems confronting his electrical workers and has bonded a true friendship with them.

C. E. Cofer, words that combine to make sentences of thought are puny, in that they cannot express the true brotherly love and respect that every member of our local holds for you. You are eligible to retire, which is unlikely, but should you retire and spend your time in the flower beds at your home that you love, this local union can never forget your fighting spirit that has advanced unionism to its present position in the American life.

Next month you will have the sketches of the lives of other L. U. 175 "greats:" Jack "The Mighty Atom" Frost, our oldest active member . . . Bill Williams, city electrician and several others.

JOHN T. HARRIS, P. S.

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George Didn't See What It'd Be Like!

L. U. 205, DETROIT, MICH.—As this is being written, many railroad electricians are completing the last half pay period for the month of February. On the 22nd day of this month we celebrated the birth date of the most esteemed president these United States have had. In consideration of the significance of that great personality, the past leaders of our union, through negotiations with the admin-

istrators of the railroads, established that the employees would not have to work 365 days a year at straight time. Any man required to work 365 days a year would be compensated for seven days at time and one half. And one of the days so recognized would be George Washington's Birthday. This was truly a noble act of justice as well as a wholesome patriotic demonstration.

Since the date of George Washington's birth and since the 22nd of February was established as a holiday, a lot of water has passed under the bridge. Certainly George did not know that his time of arrival in the world would be of such momentous concern to the workers on the American railroads over 200 years hence. And it can be fairly presumed that the men who first chose that date as a holiday only dreamed that some day railroad workers would realize a 40-hour work week.

But the turn of events has twisted all these good and genuine conditions into a sad state of affairs for many conscientious, hard working union electricians who revere the father of our country and admire the courage of the early leaders of our union. The road to hell is paved with good intentions. The bad part of it all being that with all the good so far accomplished these men (the electricians) now find their pay checks for the last half of February do not provide the necessary coin to meet the last half bills.

Further, it just so happens George Washington, having been born in the last half of the shortest month of the year, is the best example of the need for paid holidays on railroads. Every other holiday is equally a privation to under-paid workmen who are required to lose an additional day when they can least afford it.

We want paid holidays.

W. L. INGRAM, P. S.

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Member Awarded Important Position.

L. U. 211, ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.—Your scribe is going to try and jot down a few lines while sojourning in his room after work here in upper New Jersey. I am somewhat at a loss for words because yours truly is cold and to tell you the truth, I am sitting right over a radiator and I assure you it feels like two below as far as I am concerned. But yours truly has worked under duress before and if I can only get luke warm, why then maybe I can get some kind of an article together for the April issue.

I had a very nice phone call from a former member of Local 211, who at the present time, I understand is working for the Commercial Light

Company as an engineer and estimator in Chicago, Illinois. I am writing about none other than the one and only William Tyrell. Of course I had to take a little ribbing at first, but must say thanks for those kind words, Bill. I will try and keep up the good work. Yours truly can remember when Bill was quite adept at sleight of hand and can say that he taught me a number of tricks with cards and coins. Better catch up with your golf, Bill, and perhaps I will be able to give you a game when you are in Atlantic City again.

A little belated news is welcome probably for those that are not in the know. Your scribe has been informed that back in October Brother Eddie Burke of Local 211 was given temporary title as Assistant Chief Electrician in the one and only Atlantic City Convention Hall, and a couple of weeks ago his title and job were verified by the Civil Service and I was given the green light to put it in the *Worker*. Lots of luck, Ed, in your new endeavor and let's never forget Local 211 and Brother workers.

Your scribe received a nice letter from Monty Getz, formerly of Local 5 of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. It seems, Monty, that I am having a little trouble in catching up with you but we will get together one of these days. Thanks for your fine comments. Hope you are feeling O.K. now.

While working upstate, I have as my sleeping partner, Gene Cipolloni. In the back room here at our address, but working on another job in another section of the town are Lewis Bader and Russell Stokes. So I have to watch what I write here as they might resent what I am saying. You see, one can—

Say it with flowers
Say it with eats
Say it with kisses
Say it with sweets
Say it with jewelry
Say it with drink
But always be careful
Not to say it with ink.

So you see what I mean. I may get sued or what have you, for what I am saying. Once again your scribe has come to the conclusion of another article. Well, Brothers, I will sign off for this time. See you in the May issue. I don't want to be as dumb as the fellow who thought the Mexican border was a man who also had to pay room rent. As B-4—

BART "CURLEY" MAISCH, P. S.

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Contract Negotiations Concluded by Local

L. U. 280, SALEM, OREGON—We are very fortunate to have completed negotiations on a voluntary basis for

wage increases effective January 1st through the tireless efforts of our business manager, and with the cooperation of our contractors. The increases are for all grades and represent as much as 15 cents for journeymen whose scale is now \$2.50.

Work has held up exceptionally well for this area for the winter months. Virtually all the membership are employed as of this writing. We are enclosing a picture of the crew who recently completed the addition to the Springfield, Oregon, Pulp Plant of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company. Also, a picture of Detroit Dam which is now under construction. Pictures of the crew on the dam are not available.

It is our sad duty to report the death of Brother Ray Schroll, who passed away December 12, 1950, and in whose memory our charter was draped at the December meeting.

Brother Carl Cummings, assistant business manager stationed at Eugene, Oregon, tendered his resignation at Christmas time, and has returned to work with the tools.

Brother Frank Werden of the International Office was sent in to assist in the handling of the problem of National Battery Company's plant in Salem, Oregon, which was excluded from the national settlement. We are hoping Brother Werden will be able to materially help us in securing this plant for the I.B.E.W.

The situation at this plant has been drastically complicated by the Teamsters Local No. 324, which organized scabs behind our picket lines and who filed for jurisdiction, and who have so far refused to disengage themselves from the scene.

Ours is the only one of the eight plants struck nationally in July of last year by concerted action of the I.B.E.W. locals involved which remains unsettled. A large part of the blame, in our opinion, rests with the Teamsters' organization which, by its intercession, has made it possible for the company to resist settlement at the same time and on the same terms it settled for in the other plants involved.

Miss Arline Helvey has been transferred to Eugene, Oregon to take charge of the Local No. 280 office.

Brother Burt Landon was called to Washington, D. C., during Christmas week. He returned with much information which should be helpful to the local in the coming year.

All our delegates to the International Convention in Miami returned safely piloted by their wives in all cases. Brother Austin Kiser did take the long way home, and before he returned we began to wonder if he had found greener pastures. All delegates have reported a wonderful convention.

C. N. CUMMINGS, P. S.

Dam in Oregon That Is Giving Work to Members



A crew of men from Local Union 280, Salem, Oregon, is working on the Detroit Dam.

Conditions of Craft Unions Discussed

L. U. 309, EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—I am enclosing herewith a copy of some material that I would like to discuss through the columns of our JOURNAL as it involves the American Federation of Labor on the subject, "Will Craft Unions be able to survive under the domination of the National Labor Relations Board," and can industrial type plant labor unions which have men in their groups doing craft work? When craft unions intervene for units, they are most generally denied by the National Labor Relations Board on the grounds that the American Federation of Labor cannot keep its own house in order.

It has been a long struggle and I would like for the Brotherhood to have some cross comment on this subject as a lot can be accomplished through the American Federation of Labor whose crafts shall survive in industrial plants.

Back in September of 1944 the Chemical International Union petitioned the American Federation of Labor for a charter as a Chemical Workers' Production Union and at that time the writer intervened asking President Green if their operations would conflict with that of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and if Chemical Workers under their charter would be permitted to do electrical work.

On September 18, 1944, I received a letter addressed to our organization, Local Union 309, I.B.E.W., which reads as follows:

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"The officers of the International Chemical Workers Union have stipulated in their application for a charter that they will respect and observe the jurisdiction of other national and international unions



Working on another Oregon job—an addition to the pulp plant of the Weyerhaeuser Timber Company at Springfield—is this crew, members of Local Union 280, Salem. Others are working on the Detroit Dam.

chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

"Their jurisdiction does not in any way conflict with the jurisdiction of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers."

signed by:

PRESIDENT WILLIAM GREEN,
A. F. of L.

As a result of this it was taken for granted by all crafts in our locality that were concerned, that the Chemical Workers would respect the jurisdiction of the Electrical Workers; but shortly after the charter was granted and the local was created which was formerly a Federal Labor Union, they proceeded to do electrical work as they had done under the Federal Labor Union Charter.

I again took up the subject with President Green and I will quote the letter received from him on May 19, 1945:

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"The subject matter dealt with in the letter you sent me a short time ago was brought to my attention by President Brown of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers on April 24th. He communicated with me at that time and enclosed a copy of a telegram which you had sent him dated April 23rd.

"I immediately took up the complaint which President Brown brought to my attention with President Bradley of the International Chemical Workers Union. However, thus far I have not received a reply to the communication I sent President Bradley.

"Now since you have reported to me in greater detail I will again communicate with President Bradley, calling his attention to your complaint and also instruct him to

comply with the grant of jurisdiction made the International Chemical Workers Union by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor.

"I hope and trust the complaint you filed will be adjusted in a satisfactory way."

Fraternally,

PRESIDENT WM. GREEN.

Some time elapsed and the following letter was received from President Green on May 21, 1946 which reads as follows:

"Dear Sir and Brother:

"In making answer to your letter dated May 15th I repeat what I stated in a communication I sent you some time ago, that the officers of the International Chemical Workers Union stipulated in their application for charter from the American Federation of Labor that they will respect and observe the jurisdiction of other national and international unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor. In addition, I quote the jurisdiction granted the International Chemical Workers Union by the American Federation of Labor when its charter was issued:

'It shall have jurisdiction over workers in the manufacture of: chemicals; gas—all types; coke and byproducts; plastics; drugs and medicines; cleaning and polishing preparations; explosives; fertilizers; gelatines; perfumes; cosmetics; soap; phosphates; synthetics other than textile, sulphur, asphalt, catalysts; oil except petroleum; wood distillates.'

"In view of this definition of the jurisdiction of the International Chemical Workers Union there seems to be no reason why there should be any jurisdictional controversies where chemical production workers are organized into Chemical Workers Unions. Be assured that it is my purpose to do everything that lies within my power to bring about compliance with the grant of jurisdiction made by the Executive Council to International unions. I will continue my efforts in this direction."

(signed)

WILLIAM GREEN, PRESIDENT.

As this has been a dispute since 1944 and is at the present time in the hands of the National Labor Relations Board, I would like to explain the whole matter in an open letter.

GEORGE Viner,
President.

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Members Urged to Take Part in Negotiations

L. U. 339, FORT WILLIAM AND PORT ARTHUR, ONTARIO, CAN-

ADA—Well Sir, did I catch "Hail Columbia" about my letter which appeared in the February JOURNAL. Why: Because the letter was headed with "Fort William" instead of "Fort William and Port Arthur." You see, Mr. Editor, 40 percent of our membership hail from Port Arthur, and naturally they resented being left out in the cold. You have my apologies boys and I can assure you that with the cooperation of the editor, I promise this will not happen again. If it does you can excommunicate me or I will voluntarily commit Hara Kiri. (Editor's Note: Sorry boys! It was our fault.)

Agreement time is fast approaching again, and with it comes the problem of not only drawing up proposed agreements satisfactory to the membership, but of getting suitable committees to negotiate the agreements. No doubt other locals are faced with the same problem. We have to face a complex problem that seems to have taken hold of many of our members to the effect, that the members of a Negotiating Committee are more or less marked men. In my humble opinion this attitude is ridiculous to say the least. Collective bargaining today is an institution recognized by industry and government alike. We have labor codes, labor relations boards to guide and protect the rights of both employee and employer alike. My contention is that members who entertain this complex of fear have lost confidence in themselves and their own capabilities. To use the word "guts" may sound crude. Nevertheless, it symbolizes the initiative for which the individual Canadian is noted for both in peace and in war. So now boys when your president asks you to act on a Wage Negotiating Committee don't make excuses. Get on your feet and say "YES" and really mean it. Use your initiative which is a God-given right. Don't be like the troops who were being drilled on the docks. It seems that they had a sergeant who stammered and this certain day he was so long in giving the order to halt that 25 men marched over the end of the dock into the drink. They could not have been Canadians because as I told you before "Canadians are noted for their initiative." Remember always that you have a product to sell and that product is your labor and when you appear before your employer to negotiate an agreement, he is a potential customer for your labor and it is up to you to sell your labor at the highest figure you can command.

Congratulations are in order to Brother Jim Walsh, Chairman of our Executive Board who was again elected president of the Fort Williams Trades and Labour Council. Jim has been very active in the trade union movement for many years, and we

assure him that he has our good wishes for another successful term.

May we pay tribute to the memory of the late John Noble, organizer for the A.F. of L. and President of Local 636 who passed away in January. John was well-known to the older members of Local 339, for it was John who reorganized Local 339 in 1926, when he was International Representative for the I.B.E.W. Brother Noble never failed to drop in and say hello to us any time he visited the Lakehead on A. F. of L. business. I had the pleasure of having a talk with John some months back. At the time I noticed he was really slowing down. I remarked to him that he would be wise to quit his rambling around the country and go home and enjoy the remaining years of his life in comfort. John looked at me with that wry smile of his and said in his quaint Irish brogue, "Kelly you should know better than that; this is my life." More truthful words could not have been said, for John really was wrapped up in the labor movement. I never saw John again, but it is my personal wish and I know the wish of the boys of 339, "That God may grant his soul eternal rest and peace in Heaven."

May we say "hello" to Brother Eddie Marriner of L. U. 134, Chicago. Understand you were at the International Convention, Eddie, looking just as spry as ever they tell me. Hello to Clarence "Rabb" Rabideau of Local 48, Portland, Oregon. How you doing Rabb? Long time no see.

Here is a thought for the month: Each one can do but little, but if each one would do that little all would be done.

Our best wishes to Brother Alf. Biggs who is laid up at the present time. We all wish you a speedy recovery.

F. KELLY, F. S.

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Local Prepares To Occupy New Quarters

L. U. 347, DES MOINES, IOWA—Now is the time for all good union men to come to the aid of their union. To those of you that have not been attending the meetings regularly, you are missing a lot by staying away. It is just as much your responsibility to take part in the affairs of your union as it is of those that do take an active part. Personally, I get a kick out of seeing and talking with my fellow members. The fellowship we enjoy twice a month helps us to better understand each other and therefore makes us a stronger union.

Local Union 292 of Minneapolis, Minnesota is to be congratulated for

having such a man for press secretary as James P. Conway. To those of you who failed to read his article in the February issue of the JOURNAL, you missed a lot. Brother Conway didn't miss anyone in his article. We can stand a lot more along those lines. Another press secretary who shows that he is thinking is J. L. Williams of Local Union 669, Springfield, Ohio. He is interested in having more representation in the daily newspapers. Inasmuch as we pay for the papers, we should be able to get the kind of newspapers we want.

Our local is now in the midst of building a new addition to our recently acquired new home. Perhaps by the time that this article appears, our offices will have been moved to the new addition. When completed, we will have one of the nicest union halls in the country.

Local Union 347 has an active apprentice school committee and a good apprentice training program. One of the most active members of this committee is W. H. (Bill) Reed. Brother Reed has been ordered by his doctor to a warmer climate for a rest and a shot of sunshine. We sincerely hope that Brother Reed recuperates rapidly and that he will be back with us soon.

There are quite a few of our younger members in the armed services. While these Brothers are away fighting for us, we at home should do our bit by working to improve our working conditions etc.

We have had a pretty severe winter here in the midwest but at this time the weather is moderating. This brings to mind that the fishing season is just a matter of weeks away. It seems that just about every electrician is an ardent fisherman. "That may be due to the fact that they are always working with lines." Speaking of lines, Mike Walsh comes up with another. This has to do with four men who had been out fishing all night. Although they had been fishing diligently, when the sun came up in the morning they had caught no fish. They were about ready to quit and go home when Mike came down over the bank with his tackle box, minnow pail, rod and reel, etc. He carefully laid out his tackle, assembled his fly rod and walking to the water's edge started whipping the water. The four all-night fishermen gave each other knowing glances when all of a sudden there was a tremendous splash and Mike soon had a large seven or eight pound walleye at his feet. He made no effort to lift the pike out of the water but ever so gently, he removed the hook and let the fish go. Of course the all-night fishermen were amazed by such an action. Mike was soon whipping the water again and believe it or not, the water almost exploded when a



Brothers, we want you to have your JOURNAL! When you have a change in address, please let us know. Be sure to include your old address and please don't forget to fill in L. U. and Card No. This information will be helpful in checking and keeping our records straight.

Name _____
L. U. _____
Card No. _____
NEW ADDRESS _____

(Zone No.)
OLD ADDRESS _____

Mail to: Editor, Electrical Workers' Journal
1200 15th Street, N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

large five-pound bass leaped into the air. He soon reeled the bass in and to the utter astonishment of the four fishermen he repeated the previous performance and released the fine large bass.

The all-night fishermen really thought Mike was crazy now. They had fished all night and had used every conceivable kind of bait with no success at all and here was a man catching some of the finest fish they had ever seen, only to let them go again.

By this time Mike was again whipping the water and sure enough he soon had another fish on his line. This one however was just a small crappie about the size of your hand. Mike carefully landed the fish and ever so carefully put it on his stringer. He then disassembled his rod, wiped it dry, put it in its case and picking up the fish and the rest of his tackle, started for home.

This was too much for the four all-nighters so they approached Mike and started to ask questions in regard to his letting the large fish go and then keeping the small crappie. "Oh that," said Mike, "The missus told me when I left to bring her a fish that would fit the frying pan and this will just about do it."

Well, Brothers, this just about does it for me too. See you at the meeting Friday night.

FRED H. POWERS, P. S.

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Increases Secured at Lynn, Massachusetts

L. U. 377, LYNN, MASS.—This seems to be the time for all good reporters to come to the aid of our party. Meaning primarily what with the undercurrent of governmental, press, and

radio reports, plus the common gossip of events to come, the human nervous tension is showing itself more and more each day. All we can do here is to state that we were ready before and we are ready now. As to whether we like everything that is being "cooked up" is another matter but we are "good" union men and therefore good democratic citizens.

In my last report to you, which was not published (*sorry Brother, but your report never reached the JOURNAL office*), I noted that we were about to approach our contractors for a better condition, namely vacations and paid holidays. We had our various meetings and finally with the assistance of our very worthy Brother Steinmiller who works out of Vice President John Reagan's office, we secured a 12½ cents an hour increase with a condition that our agreement run three years to May 1953. We still hold our 10 day notice of attaining vacations and paid holidays. All this went into effect October 1950. There was a slight retroactive settlement made which occurred as our Business Agent Oliver got slightly crossed when he was away attending the National Convention in Florida. But he soon got his point when he came back. As I told him "There's nothing like a good hurricane to get your dander up."

Business here is just fair with everybody working at least part time, but at any time now we are likely to be hit with a blast of work as we are in a strategic spot. All plants of defense works have just gone on a six-day-three-shift week.

Hoping my face in the February issue didn't scare anyone too much or give anybody the wrong impression, and also praising you and your staff on a very excellent job.

DON PENDLETON, P. S.

Meeting for First Time in New Hall at Beaumont



Local Union 479, Beaumont, Texas, has its offices in the new home built and owned by Carpenters Local 753. This photo was taken at first meeting in new quarters, which are modern and convenient in all respects.

Members Complete Course In Labor Legislation

L. U. 381, CHICAGO, ILL.—Another educational class for officers, stewards, and alternate stewards has just come to a successful conclusion.

Fifteen of us completed a course in Labor Legislation "Social and Protective" and received certificates.

Professor Herman Erickson of the Extension Staff of the University of Illinois was a very able instructor.

The course dealt with the revised Social Security Act, Unemployment Compensation, Worker's Compensation, and Health Insurance.

I'm sure those who attended, learned something of the benefits and shortcomings of social legislation and we should be better able to help our fellow union members in some of the problems they may have.

EUGENE H. ZAHN, P. S.

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Ladies Entertained at Dinner-Theatre Party

L. U. 454, SUSQUEHANNA, PA.—Members of Local 454 I.B.E.W. of Susquehanna entertained their ladies with a Steak Dinner at Blanche's Tea Room on Monday evening, February 5, followed by a theatre party. The party was enjoyed by 50 men and women with General Chairman J. T. Soop acting as toastmaster.

WALTER J. RYAN, R. S.

Members Urged To Select Leaders Wisely

L. U. 479, BEAUMONT, TEXAS.—I reported the story in the March Journal regarding our new location, but since we had not moved in at that time, I think it advisable to repeat in part in this issue.

Henceforth for the next two years Local 479 will occupy offices, and have its meeting hall in the new modern home built and owned by Carpenters Local 753, located at 1965 Park Street, Beaumont, Texas.

These improved facilities were secured by a committee, composed of Brothers Vernon Holst, Cranford Campbell and myself, whose duty it was to meet with the Carpenters' trustees and work out the terms and conditions, upon which a two-year lease was granted. This being accomplished the committee was given a vote of thanks upon their dismissal for a job well done, which of course is always appreciated by a committee, and makes them feel rewarded for their time and effort.

Enclosed with this letter is a photograph taken at our first meeting in the new hall on February 13. If I had not promised in a previous issue to submit this picture, I would hesitate to do so at this time, since it reflects in view of the number of members present, evidence contrary to our usual attendance record, which we like to think is good.

We attribute our excellent attendance to the fact that we have a large percentage of good union men in our organization, men who are fully conscious of their responsibilities, realizing that only by their regular attendance at meetings and their democratic participation in all activities can they successfully prevent the ever present tendency toward concentration of authority into a few hands, which is often the case in labor unions.

We were honored at the above meeting in having Mr. Forrest Nelson, business manager of the Carpenters, together with Mr. W. H. Conn, chairman of their Board of Trustees, visit us and deliver speeches of welcome to our organization followed by an invocation by Mr. Conn that was deeply stirring, timely and inspirational to all.

I want to take this opportunity to express a word of appreciation, and convey thanks in this Journal to the many business managers throughout the Brotherhood, who always promptly and with courteous effort take time to assist members who contact them relative to work in their jurisdictions, their willingness to cooperate by furnishing the desired information, etc. It is not only commendable, but presents a shining example in contrast with the big little men who for one reason or another choose to turn a deaf ear.

Work prospects in this territory have not changed much since my last

report. We still have a few men on the bench, and a few out of town. Nothing big is contemplated in the immediate future for this vicinity. However, the overall picture looks pretty bright from where I sit, as reports appear favorable on all sides indicating plenty of work for everybody by early summer. A man on the bench can of course get pretty lean in the belly, and threadbare in the seat before summer.

This JOURNAL should reach you in April, which is shortly ahead of the nomination and election of officers in June in many jurisdictions. Therefore, let me point out, or predict, that many of you will be witnessing some political fence building that will in some cases be fairly warm by then.

I refer to this for the purpose of offering, if I may, a few suggestions, and to urge you all to be cautious in your selections. Give careful consideration to the merits of your potential officers, as well as diligently reviewing the records of the ones you have. I make these recommendations in all sincerity, since it is my firm belief that some difficult times are ahead for all union people. It is necessary now more than ever before that we lay aside selfish motives, including our personal feelings, and do our utmost to choose competent men who are capable of giving us aggressive and intelligent leadership. We should seek out carefully the most competent and dependable men in our organizations, stressing heavily upon such qualities as honesty, integrity and sincerity of purpose. The question of selecting a business manager should receive special attention, to which I would point out the necessity, in addition to the above qualities, that he be a journeyman wireman with the broadest possible experience, and with sufficient courage to fight for your interest come hell or high water, and do so in an open and above board manner, and never under the table or behind closed doors.

The solemn duty is ours to protect, to preserve and to further the interest, and purpose of this Brotherhood of ours to the extent that when we as individuals leave its active fold, and take to our rocker to wait our appointment with the grim reaper, we can in reflective meditation say to ourselves truthfully, "Well done, suh."

ERNIE C. BYRD, P. S.

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Pioneers of Unionism Honored in Connecticut

L. U. 488, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—This local traditionally awards membership pins at its regular meeting in February. This year the eligibility list as shown in the accompanying paragraph was as follows: 35 years, reading from left to right seated:

Pins Awarded to Longstanding Members



Identification of above-pictured members is contained in the article below from Press Secretary of Local Union 488, Bridgeport, Connecticut.

Brethren Stiles Whiting, Charles L. Kelly Sr., William Schoomaker Sr., William Zumstag, Harold McCarthy, and Louis West. Missing from the 35-year group is Brother Edward Boyle. Standing from left to right, 30 year group: Joseph Burg, Jack Krom, William Oldham, William Cavanaugh, Roselle W. Hinckley, Charles J. Siefert, Harold Boyle, Charles Whitley, Stephen Pall and Nicholas Giampaolo, president. Missing are Brothers Lew Morris and Edward S. Smith.

Brother Stephen J. Hunyadi, financial secretary, gave a brief history relative to the early life and struggles of these honored pioneers of unionism. Then Brother Nicholas Giampaolo, president, presented the awards. The entire local joined in the celebration of the event by a hearty applause and personal ovation as each member's name and standing was read off. To a correspondent, temptation is often great to characterize at length the accomplishments of each individual, thus honored. But space and time, those eternal limitors of human endeavors, compel me to simply say, that the pictured group represents more than 560 years of organized union activity in the I.B.E.W. Their total electrical knowledge and experience is more complete than any combination of text books that can ever be written upon the subject. These Brothers have literally and physically electrified the city of Bridgeport, Connecticut and the surrounding areas of our jurisdiction. During their lengthy period of service each of them has been a foreman for the minimum of 15 years. Brother Charles L. Kelly Sr., is the present electrical inspector of the City of Bridgeport. Brother Stiles Whiting is the Electrical Inspector on the new housing project, now under construction. The rest are either foremen or superintendents for the various contractors in the city.

All have served the local union in the various official capacities from time to time. In fact they are the true backbone of Local Union 488. They are the elders of the tribe, whose perspicacity and perseverance have cemented the foundations of this local, in this industrial capitol of Connecticut.

S. J. HUNYADI, P. S.

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Wage Negotiations Go On In Meadville, Pa.

L. U. 504, MEADVILLE, PA.—As I am about to write this news item and think of its reading day, I hope that today is but a past memory of an old time winter with temperatures at Meadville last night reported at 20 below and as much as 48 below in some other localities. With power and phone lines covered with ice, we are thankful that there are no winds. If the woodchuck had the nerve to poke his nose out, he surely would be glad to go back to sleep.

To Davy in Florida, the Brothers all say, "Hello, wish we were there."

The accident reports that come to my attention at this time are Brother "Red" Hammerick, Riceville, who sustained injuries in two falls, and Brother Carl Kreakie and wife who were injured in an auto accident. Brother Kreakie and wife both have been hospitalized in Huron Road Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio and would enjoy hearing from the Brothers. The address is 1834 Prospect Avenue, Cleveland 15, Ohio.

Brother Gilbert Rickard also lost some time due to bruises and lacerations of the face, suffered in an auto accident which occurred while he was commuting with the Brothers employed at Youngstown, Ohio.

We extend our sympathy to Brother

Montreal Local Gathers for Christmas Tree Lighting



These are the members who gathered around the first Christmas Tree lighting at C. P. R. Angus Electric Shops.

Steve Waid on the recent death of his father.

We are still trying to negotiate a wage raise to help to bring our scale on a level nearer to the national average and to help meet the current and continuous cost-of-living rises. Brother Kohler reports no success with contractor negotiations at this time but hopes for an increase amended to the agreement in the near future.

Our local is indeed grateful for the fine relationship which exists among locals. I find that we have members employed in a large number of neighboring and distant locals. I also noticed in a recent JOURNAL a job employing about 80 Brothers with 19 locals being represented on the job. This sure shows good fellowship and true unionism when we can unite as one Brotherhood working for the good of the electrical industry.

I also see that Gilly gets his face in front of the camera. Hello, Ralph. Bert "Firecracker" King can still taste that corn-fed buck. Since Hoke joined the rescue squad, he is sure piling up merit points.

We have a normal amount of building at this time, with two hospital expansions, school house revisions and expansions, and The Cribbs Home for the Aged all under construction at this time.

I guess this will be all from 504 at this time. Let us all do our bit during this national emergency to make one nation, with the good of everyone foremost in mind.

RALPH MOUNT, P. S.

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Mobile Schedules Progress Meeting

L. U. 505, MOBILE, ALA.—Here it is a Saturday afternoon, a very beautiful sunshiny day with the words, "Come out and play" written all over it. And where am I? Here at this typewriter trying to keep my mind on running out this little piece for the JOURNAL. Folks, the weather here just now is very beautiful, really. And anyone who stays indoors without a good reason should get his head examined, for there surely is something wrong with him. And me, well, I just put off to the very last minute writing this so naturally I am one of those who needs a doctor. But, I cannot help it. I have been trying to find something interesting to say, and if it doesn't sound half way good to me, how can I expect you dear readers to look it over? So here I sit on this beautiful day, tapping out this.

Mobile has extended to the Fifth

District an invitation to hold their next progress meeting here, and has been informed that Brother Barker has accepted for the district, but hasn't as yet set the date, which will be, I believe, sometime in April. So come on, boys, to old Mobile, we have things to show you, places to go, and things to do. Yes, sir, bring along the women folks too.

No Brothers, I did not issue any invitations for our Mardi Gras, as the celebration was somewhat curtailed on account of the war emergency. The parades as usual were very beautiful, but the celebration as a whole lacked most of its usual color. But nevertheless it was held on schedule and all parades made their appearance on the streets, only the parade routes were cut which meant that it was shorter and was over in about two hours.

The grand balls as usual were held in the auditorium of Fort Whiting Alabama National Guards headquarters. The auditorium was decorated by the artist that built the floats and coincided with the general theme the parade represented. These affairs are very colorful and beautiful. The costumes worn by the maskers and the evening gowns worn by the women blend in very well with the decorations of the auditorium, and it is really a very beautiful sight to behold.

Next year maybe I will be able to extend to one and all an invitation to come on down and help us enjoy this ancient and beautiful season. World conditions will determine if we will have an all-out celebration or not, maybe not one at all. Let's hope we can all celebrate in a big way by next year.

The marine workers on the Gulf Coast won for themselves an increase of 18 cents an hour, with vacation privileges and other concessions. As I understand it, most shipyards on the Gulf Coast grant a four-day vacation to their workers after some 1,200 hours, but Brother Shannon in dealing with the Gulf Shipbuilding Corporation here, accepted the 18 cents if they would give the boys a vacation after 1,150 hours which was accepted by the shipbuilding company. And I believe as the hours increase so does the vacation time.

General conditions around Mobile seem to be holding their own. Material seems to be the thing that is the chief worry just now. Lots of irons are in the fire but the "freeze" seems to have slowed things up and stopped some things altogether.

Since my last letter to this column we have lost a good Brother who has gone home to his eternal reward—Brother Ray Ferrell.

So dear Brothers and Sisters, as I close this let me remind you that, "You are not happy unless you make others happy." Now are you?

PERCY E. JOHNSON, P. S.

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Denounces Cost-Plus; Violates Integrity

L. U. 551, SANTA ROSA, CALIF.—The basic principle of our contract agreements is this: The employee and the union have a common and sympathetic interest . . . All will benefit by continuous peace and by adjusting any differences by rational, common sense methods . . .

Now, with this preamble, we want to state our major premise:

Affairs in general are rapidly getting to a life or death status. Read the newspapers. Listen to the commentators. Observe the infallible signs; your own good judgment, intuition and horse-variety sense—everything points the same way. The power for human extinction is now among us.

We now quote, as our second premise, from our North Bay Labor Journal:

"How Cost-Plus Plan Worked

"It was during the previous world war and much criticism was being directed against workmen for not producing enough, fast enough. One highly efficient skilled workman decided to volunteer his services in a much needed and highly essential war

industry. Men like him were needed and when he reported for work his foreman took him over to a task that was laid out to be done. Could he do that? Yes, that was right up his alley and when he started to work the foreman was soon convinced he was fully qualified, and went away leaving the work in his hands.

"By eleven o'clock in the morning he was finished with that part of the work and he sought out the foreman to so report and find out what he was to do next. 'You don't mean to say you are finished' said the boss, who came over to look at it. There was something that he would like to have done slightly different, so he asked the workman to tear down what he had done and do it over again and to take his time in recompleting it.

"For four days this boss kept coming around and ordering changes that were wholly needless and served no purpose. At the close of the fourth day this particular task was finally completed and accepted, but was no more of a finished job than it was when the mechanic first finished it. In disgust this workman, who was used to doing honest work, just quit. His pay for three hours: \$7.50, plus 10 percent, 75 cents for contractor; four days pay, \$80, plus \$8 for contractor's rake-off."

Now we have come to our logical conclusion: It sums up in one word: Integrity. We have to make up our minds NOW! Not later, because later is too late for practical purposes. We are definitely and irretrievably tied in with our contractors. We must now (or never) make our stand. Our contractors will and must follow along. We as individuals and as an organization—now have the power to sign or reject our own death warrants. You—how is your integrity right now? It had better be darned good and in working order because right now there are no second guesses.

Are we again going to do jobs that serve no useful purpose and thereby destroy ourselves, or are we going to serve the personal integrity God gave all mankind and keep our work honest. The answer for this is in you and your answer this time is very apt to be final.

Cost-plus is back and it is our baby.

MONTY HOSKIN, P. S.

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Local Surveys Increases Of "Master Agreement"

L. U. 561, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA—Enclosed find a picture of the first Christmas tree erected in the C.P.R. Angus Car Electric Shops. I realize the time is somewhat late, but as this is the first Christmas tree effort in the Car Electric Side it is worth advertising. This Christmas tree and group was assembled through

the efforts of Brother Leclair, vice-president of Local 561. The picture shows some of the electrical staff in the Car Electric Angus Shops. In the second row seated in the center is Brother J. S. McWilliams, electrical foreman, and beside him are his assistants, A. P. Cobb, R. Trembley and I. Boyer. This Christmas tree was very successful for the first efforts. Brother Leclair is on the left of the tree partly hidden. This is what usually happens when you organize a group picture, Brother.

By the time this is read the details of the "Master Agreement" in connection with the "Maintenance of Railway Operation Act" which was enacted after you returned to work from the big strike of 1950, will have been worked out and studied and viewing them from here, I know there will be some just criticism leveled at the powers that be. After all is said and done, did we not ask for an increase AND THEN 40 hours with the same take-home pay? But what is happening? Because one may have worked 48 hours a week instead of enjoying at least the 44 hours, he will now be penalized and not get at least the minimum increase of \$14.56. We are glad to see someone get a boost, as the shop boys are getting but hate to see our own cut below the minimum. Be that as it is, only one month to go, boys, and we'll be in. More luck to the Brothers who are lucky enough to get the long weekend, Saturday and Sunday. Maybe some Brothers in other branches of our trade may laugh on reading this, but please remember Brother, stop and think what an increase we are getting when we get 48 hours pay for 40 hours work plus seven cents an hour. It's been a long pull.

E. J. O'DOHERTY, P. S.

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Tolerance Advocated While Members Meet

L. U. 568, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA—A big "Hello" once again to all you Five-Sixty-Eighters! First of all, I'll give you a resumé of the main things that were discussed at the last regular meeting.

Brother Romeo Ouellette has been appointed president of the local to replace Brother Rene Gauthier who resigned last month. Brother John Beauvais was elected vice-president and your humble servant was also appointed to serve on the Executive Board in lieu of Brother R. Ouellette.

It is really a shame that so few members attended the last meeting, because a lot of interesting things were discussed. Construction is a bit slow at the present time but the prospects are fairly good for the coming season.

Honor Apprentices at San Mateo, California



Local Union 617, San Mateo, California, honored its graduating wiremen apprentices recently at a dinner at the Chukker Club. Left to right, seated: W. H. Diederichsen, business manager Local Union 617; Oscar Harbak, vice president 9th district; William J. Varley, executive secretary, Peninsula Electrical Contractors Association; James Tormey, superintendent of schools for San Mateo County; Archie Mooney, chief of apprenticeship standards for the State of California. Left to right, standing: James Wilson, Richard Dawes, George Knapp, Albert Kirchner, Harold Hicks, Ernest Gendotti, John Hereford, Louis Celotti, Billy Taylor, Richard Helfrich, Robert Terwillinger, Herbert Schindler, Ernest Quilici and Raymond Fronberg, the graduating apprentices.



Scene at second annual Christmas party of Local Union 617.

Several members have mentioned the fact that in our regular meetings, quite a few of our Brothers are showing disrespect to the chairman and are also impolite to the rest of the assembly. I am referring to the practice of those few members who are always talking without being recognized by the chair. Don't be bashful, fellas. If you have something to say do not be afraid to stand up and be the speaker, then the whole meeting will benefit by your remarks instead of only a few in your immediate vicinity.

A very interesting and educational conference took place in Montreal on February 24-25, sponsored by the Montreal Labor Committee against Racial Intolerance. Brother Hugh Lafleur and myself were representing Local 568.

The speakers were Professor Rene Mankiewicz of McGill University, Jacques Perrault, lawyer and Professor of Montreal University, and Michael Rubinstein, president of Jewish Labor Committee. The delegates attending heard the speakers outlining different ways and means of im-

proving good relations between ethnical groups in the labor movement, i.e. fair employment practices, abolition of restrictive covenants and free admission to public places.

At the close of the two-day labor conference, a motion was passed urging the Montreal Labor Council and the Montreal Trades and Labor Council to seek a bill of rights and fair employment practices legislation from the Quebec Government.

LOUIS G. THERIAULT, P. S.

14 Wiremen Graduated At San Mateo, Calif.

L. U. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.—Enclosed please find two photographs of recent events held in San Mateo County by Local 617. One of the events was held at the Chukker Club on January 16, 1951 when the San Mateo County Electrical Joint Apprenticeship Committee sponsored a dinner to honor its recent graduation of 14 inside wireman apprentices, who were Veterans of World War II who received their journeyman certificates.

Present at the affair were many of the officers of Local Union 617, namely, J. S. VanWinkle, president; J. J. Brown, secretary; Executive Board members Frank Bouret; Frank Ottoboni; Ernie Howe; Paul Ferrea; Alfred Silva and Darrell Teachout. Examining Board composed of Mervyn Bader, Charles Cobb and Wilbur Breckenridge. For the instructors: Henry Tarratt; Louis Folsom and Jack Ceverha.

For the Joint Committee (employer group)—Seth Cohn, chairman; Joe Dingman; A. E. Mueller.

Representing Peninsula Electrical Contractors Association, Bill Klose, president; Louis Rolla; Bill Kennedy and William J. Varley, executive secretary, P.E.C.A.

W. H. Diederichsen, business manager of Local Union 617 acted as master of ceremonies for the evening.

Oscar Harbak, Vice President of the 9th District presented the apprentices with the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee for the Electrical Contracting Industry certificates.

The second event took place on December 16, 1950, when Local Union 617 held its second annual Christmas party for the members and their families.

Over 200 children between the ages of 6 months and 12 years received presents.

The affair was held in the Electrical Workers Building and was attended by 400 people.

The entertainment was furnished by some of the children who offered dance routines, tap dances and musical numbers. The part of Santa Claus was played by Brother Harry Dawes.

Those in charge of the affair were Brothers Joseph McGann, chairman; Bob Bently; George Fetter; W. H. Diederichsen, business manager and financial secretary.

This affair has gained such popularity with the membership and the community that it will be moved to a larger hall to accommodate the increased crowds at the next Christmas party.

W. H. DIEDERICHSEN, B. M.

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Smoker Honors Telephone Workers

L. U. 630, LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA, CANADA.—There I go, I have missed the deadline, but perhaps it is better a little late than never.

On January the 19th, Local 1372 of Medicine Hat, Alberta, invited Local 630 to a smoker which was held in honor of 10 of their telephone members being transferred to various points in Alberta, with a number of them coming to work out of Lethbridge.

Unfortunately, only six of the boys from Local 630 made the trip due to very cold weather and transportation difficulties. Many thanks to the officers and members of L. U. 1372 for the fine time accorded us on that visit. Judging by the moaning and groaning about sore heads the next morning, everyone had a good time. Special thanks to Brother Barney Shannon and his good wife for their hospitality.

The cold weather has slowed up the work for the inside wiremen as usual, but conditions could be worse. The boys are getting anywhere from two

Presenting Certificates at Roanoke



J. Toby Robinson, Business Agent of 637 awarding certificates to the following apprentices: F. G. Whitt, T. B. Altice, M. O. Materne, Carl Vess, J. D. Walker, C. H. Scott. A dinner was held at the Patrick Henry Hotel.

days a week up to full time. The telephone and power gangs are going full blast attempting to keep up with new construction and rebuilding programs.

The Alberta Government Telephone members are negotiating for higher wages for various classifications, also for improvements in working conditions. All is quiet on the inside wiring and power agreements. This being due to the fact that two-year agreements are still in force.

I hope some of our members read the poem written by Brother Charlie Peck of L. U. 230 under "Short Circuits" in the February JOURNAL which he called "The Board of Absentees." Really fellows, attendance at meetings has not been what it should be. Even if there are not agreements being negotiated for all branches of the trade this year, there is still business being done which is every bit as important as an increase in wages. This is YOUR Local. Please make an effort to get out to the meetings and take an active part in the business of the Local. There are many things which have taken so long to obtain, taken for granted by too many.

Here's to bigger and better meetings.

A. J. METCALFE, F. S.

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Roanoke Apprentices Honored at Banquet

L. U. 637, ROANOKE, VA.—Local 637 hits the ELECTRICAL WORKER once again after a long absence with a newly elected press secretary. If I please our Brothers, I'll be with you for awhile.

On December 9 at the Patrick

Henry Hotel we had a banquet dance honoring our apprentice graduates at which time they received their certificates. These apprentices were as follows: F. G. Whitt, F. B. Altice, M. O. Materne, Carl Vess, J. D. Walker and C. H. Scott. As you will note, Brother J. Toby Robinson, business agent, is thrilled as he presents the certificates. Mrs. Robinson doesn't seem to be interested in what's behind her and she and Mrs. Schoonover seem to be the only ladies that couldn't get up. Boy, they did have a feed and a wonderful time as you can see in the picture of the banquet.

Our local was honored by none other than our old friend and Brother, Joe McIntosh, who has been



Joe McIntosh, International Representative, guest speaker at Local 637's banquet honoring its apprentices.

known since early '41 by a lot of us members. Sure enjoy having him around anytime. Judging from the photo taken of him at the banquet, he seems to be taking this thing seriously as he addresses members and their wives. He has been present at one of our Executive Board meetings since the banquet and is welcome any time. He is working out of the International Office.

At our regular meeting on January 27, we were honored to have with us Brother Gordon M. Freeman, our International Vice President of the Fourth District. He gave us a fine report on work coming up in the Fourth District and nearby states. He also answered questions asked by our members on how to better our local union and its conditions. We feel that he is very helpful to us and would enjoy having him come again.

At this time our outside line and inside work is good. We have a job at Martinsville, Va., Mechanical Engineering; Covington, Va., Radford Arsenal, Watson-Flagg; Pulaski, Va., Merritt - Chapman - Scott; Cloverdale, Va., Cortlandt Engineering Company.

We have Brother Glyn Metts from Local 760, Knoxville, Tenn. as electrical superintendent with Watson-Flagg at Radford Arsenal job. He is one swell fellow as we all agree. Hope he likes this part of Virginia well enough to stay awhile. He sings "The Tennessee Waltz" even better than Patti Page, that is, "when he sings."

At this time, Brother Phil Chapman is back at work after a long illness. Glad to see you out, Phil, and know our members will be glad to hear this.

Would like to say hello to our friends and members of Local 666, Richmond, Va., Local 760, Knoxville, Local 26, Washington, D.C., and Local 5, Pittsburgh, Pa. I wish to express our appreciation to these locals for the work they have given us in the past and hope we can return the favor.

Let's all give more time and effort toward strengthening our local unions as we will have a lot of problems arising from the national emergency that is before us. I do believe we can come out on top if we will help out by attending meetings and discussing our problems there only.

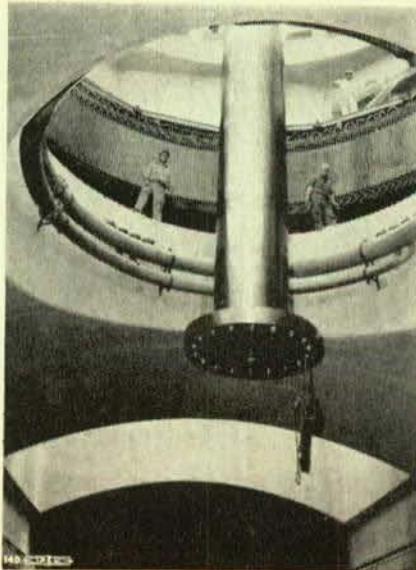
We have lost to military service journeymen and apprentices. God return them home safely to their families and sweethearts.

H. B. (PEE WEE) ATKINSON, P. S.

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Arizona Dudes Are Easy to Distinguish

L. U. 640, PHOENIX, ARIZONA.—Those of us with our bloodstreams only slightly diluted by the infusion



Lowering rotor into stator on one of the 45,000 KVA generators at Davis Dam.

of new blood into our local might as well give up. We're fighting a losing battle. We cannot isolate our jurisdiction from the zealous outlanders who have discovered our type of weather.

We try to welcome them with open arms but they come into our environment of simplicity with fringed buckskin jackets and even pink Stetson hats that make us think old Buffalo Bill or Bill Hart are with us again, but they do look a lot less glamorous so we are shedding a few tears that we can't give them all work and show them some Western hospitality as that is characteristic of our local life. Our local union now has a blood bank and many of our members have given of their blood so we hope some of these visiting Brothers will let themselves be liberated of a pint of this life-saving fluid, for it is said after a person is here a year, the blood gets thin. So let's thicken it up with some Eastern life that doesn't have that devil's concoction in it like gin,



Each unit has step-up transformer

rum or whiskey but rather, higher-priced cocktails.

Our largest job is about done at Davis Dam, Arizona and Nevada. The Newberry Electric Corporation is about to give it over to the Bureau of Reclamation. We are sending you two pictures. One shows the lowering of the rotor into the stator on one of the 45,000 K.V.A. Hydro Electric Generators. There are five of these units being installed and each unit is 60 cycle, 3 phase, 13,800 volts, 94.7 R.P.M., weight approximately 1,218,000 pounds. The other picture is the step-up transformer to each unit. They are G.E. made, weight about 92 tons, 13,800 volts, Delta primary or low side, 230,000 volts Star secondary or high side, 21,560 gallons of oil, height to top of bushing, 33 feet, width with radiators, 26 feet. Tanks could not be shipped by rail complete so tank extension had to be welded at the job. Coils came sealed with dry C.O.2 gas pumped down to a 28 inch vacuum filled with oil to cover the core and coils before the top tank could be put on. Seams were caulked with asbestos wicking and then welded. The bushings for 230,000 volts were approximately 3,500 pounds, length 16 feet. The foreman on the transformer project is George Jamison and on generators is H. Helmes.

Erection of the switch yards has been under progress for 12 months with the peak of 85 workers and we are very thankful that there have been no major accidents.

Now for a little gossip. Brother Wayne Brawner built a boat appropriate to his fishing ability but these Colorado river fish wouldn't attack or be enticed by his bait so we all had a bad tonsorial situation on hand as Wayne would not shave until his luck would change. He soon looked like B.O. Plenty. Brother Bill Porter taught him the art of catching them, so now we can see past that shock of hair and see him smile again. You can't find a speck of lead that has been cut off the cables—it's all melted up for sinkers. These fishermen must have enough to last them a lifetime.

H. S. SMITH, P. S.

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Brother Creekmore Continues Discourse

L. U. 760, KNOXVILLE, TENN.—In this letter I present to you, Part Two of the discourse which we began in last month's issue of the JOURNAL. I suggest that you reread last month's letter, in order to not break the natural continuity and thereby fail to comprehend the meaning of it all. For it should be read at one continuous sitting in order to get the truth of which I speak.

I am not here meddling with the domain of religion, nor that of philos-

ophy; instead I am bearing witness to the truth that is written, by the finger of God upon the heart of man, and in the stars of heaven, and in the stones, plants, and animals, of the earth. I am reading to you from that great and indestructible volume, which is truly God's word; of which man has in many ages, made many transcriptions, in the light of his feeble intelligence, and has always claimed those transcriptions to be the sacred writings, the infallible word of God, erroneously. I am here but seeking to tell you that this world is not merely the portal to another; that this life, though not the only one, is an integral one, and it is the particular one with which we are, in the present time and place, primarily concerned; that the present time and place is the scene of our action, whereas that of the future is but a speculation which we accept only on hope and trust. I am, but insisting that man was sent upon this earth to live in it, to live a full, abundant, joyful, life; to study it, love it, embellish it, and to make the most out of it. It is your world, this is your country, on which you should lavish your affections and efforts. You should strive to preserve its objects, ideals, from tyrants, both abroad and at home. You must not believe this to be merely speculative truth, it must become to you the truth operative which impels your every word and action. You must not merely seek your own selfish welfare and happiness, but in accordance with the example set for us by our forefathers, who founded this country, you must unselfishly strive to preserve and perpetuate the freedom, equality, and liberty, of those of your own kind and class around you. Your life here and now is a part of your immortality; this earth is, also, among the stars. Except you find that eternal life here and now, I assure you that you will never find it in any promised hereafter. Because, anything that has a definite beginning, marked by a definite starting point, is not eternal; since eternity hath neither beginning nor end. Be instructed, herein, my Brother, and err not; neither be deceived, any longer, by the false doctrine that is given you, on every hand, to enslave and use you.

We must love this earth, not with a low or sensual love, that seeks wealth, ease, power, splendor, luxury, and indolence but, we must love it as the garden of which we are in the midst, and which we must till, as that garden upon which the Creator lavished such miracles of beauty. Love it as the habituation and inheritance of humanity. To do this we cannot merely speculate, we must take the tools of the craft in hand and apply ourselves "operatively" to the task before us, both individually

and collectively. We shall have to work with the sword in one hand and the trowel in the other, since our enemies are all around about us, seeking an opportunity to prevent the work from being completed, or in the event that they fail in that, then they await an opportunity to "take over" and "use" for their own selfish benefit that which we ourselves have constructed, denying us any access to or benefit from our labors. Beware! Be alerted, to this insidious evil, I warn you. I fear that this warning is coming too late, and that we are indeed in the last hours before and during which the enemy, whom I have pointed out to you herein, makes his last bold strike at us.

Everywhere in this land, and I notice it particularly here in Knoxville, prices are rising rapidly and too often; and the reasons given are obviously false. For instance, just recently the dairies, who by the way are a monopoly in this area, hiked the price of milk and milk products twice, too close together to be legitimate or necessary, and giving as a reason for such rise the obvious lie that the farmer is charging them more for his milk, due to his rising cost of feed. Now, when you, if you had a small herd of cows, approached them to sell your milk, could you or would you not be allowed to tell them what price you would have for your milk? Emphatically no! Instead, you receive whatever price the monopolistic dairies, of the Southern Milk Producers Association, deems to be a fair price and no more, or else you can take your milk back home and pour it out to your hogs, if you have some hogs. Try it some time! How they do lie to us. Not only the dairies, but the other industries have raised the prices exorbitantly on all of the other articles which we term the necessities of life; such as bread, flour, meats, eggs, and such like. But, what about wages? They do not, and have not, ascended to such heights; nor so rapidly and often have they increased. This is because the same people, if I may be allowed to call them by that term, are the masters, the parasitical few of whom I have spoken in the earlier part of this discourse, behind the legislators, who pass the laws controlling wages and hours of employment, as well as dictating the prices that we shall pay, for whatever meager portion of the things that we have produced shall be allowed unto us. It is these who are our real enemies! They are the instigators, as well as the profiteers, of every war, which we, the common people, not only have to fight, but have to finance as well. This is all a part of their "gouging machine" by which they seek to keep us docile and tractible, servile and profitable to them. Eternal vigilance is the price

of liberty. It is curious to observe the pretexts upon and by which the hidden masters seek to take away our prerogatives, liberties, and the just portion of that which we have produced by the sweat of our brows! It is pathetic to behold with what apathy and indifference we allow that to be done to us. Liberty is not merely and only the common birthright of man, but it is lost as well by the non-user as by the mis-user. It depends more upon united effort than any other human property.

(To be continued next month. We are very sorry to have to cut any Brother's letter, but our list of correspondents is growing monthly, we cannot increase our paper appropriations—therefore we have no choice but to limit the space given to our press secretaries.)

CLARENCE T. CREEKMORE, P. S.

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Cold in Mississippi, Says Tennessee Man

L. U. 835, JACKSON, TENN.—This comes from "Polar Bear" Goodwin who has just returned from two weeks in the ice and snow with the Mississippi boys. Accompanying me on this ice-capade were Bill Walden, Wesley Anderson and Wilson (better known as Whitey Wilson) with his crew from T.V.A. construction. Of course we were not the only ones on the job since our Business Manager Nichols has been doing a fine job placing the boys and at this time we don't have any on the bench.

Members of 835 have voted to have a Bar-B-Q on February 24th and all members and wives have been mailed invitation cards for this occasion. This will be a good party with plenty of food so please try to attend.

I want to close with a little poem that I hope you will like, entitled "A Gentleman."

A man who is clean both outside and inside,
Who neither looks up to the rich nor
down to the poor,
Who can lose without squealing and
win without bragging,
Who is considerate of women, children
and old people,
Who is too brave to lie, too generous
to cheat,

And who takes his share of the
world and
lets other people have theirs.

—Author Unknown

J. W. GOODWIN, P. S.

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Members Decry 'Cost-of-Living'

L. U. 934, KINGSPORT, TENN.—Well, here it is, spring again, and perhaps most of our Brotherhood in this section of the country (East Ten-

Answers Blood Call



Joseph Fernandez, a member of Local 1260, Honolulu, Hawaii, is about to enter the Blood Bank for a donation in response to the call from the Hawaii Disaster Relief Agency for 3,000 blood donors. He is among the 150 blood donors who were recruited for blood donations by Local 1260.

nessee) are enjoying a very nice spring, which brings to mind the fact that as the flowers grow and show their beautiful colors which blend in with Mother Nature's plans, so has our local grown and become a part of this area. We are now in a most critical period, times being as they are, and still we of 934 continue our efforts to create one of the best locals in our Brotherhood. With all the freezing going on in Washington, the material shortages, etc., we are still "on the ball." The one thing that we do need help with is this "cost-of-living" ghost. We can't seem to do a thing with it. Apparently it escaped the Washington "deep freeze." One of the good Brothers remarked that the trouble we now have is the fact that there aren't as many cents to the dollar these days. "Why," he says, "I can remember when a dollar was worth 60 cents." (The Brother speaking was an old timer.) To get back to serious talk, we here at 934 are blessed with sufficient work for all our members at present and sincerely hope this condition will continue. I'll leave with this question—what is the best way to kill-a-watt? Answer—work it to death. Oh, Brother!

RALPH W. WALLIN, P. S.

Local Conducts Refresher Course

L. U. 953, EAU CLAIRE, WIS.—Work in the Eau Claire area is slow at present. Many of the boys are working in other areas.

Some of the local jobs are either held up or slowed down by shortage of material.

There are other projects that were to get started this year, but with the material situation the way it is, they no doubt will be held up until things level off.

There will be some building and conversion jobs for defense, but they have not gotten underway yet, but when they do start it will no doubt take all available men. Several factories are now operating on government jobs, but no conversion or additions were necessary.

The Hydro Plants at Ladysmith and Holcombe and addition to steam plant at Alma are nearing completion. The \$1,250,000 warehouse for the U. S. Rubber Co. has just been completed. Our boys were on all these jobs.

At present we are negotiating a change in our agreement. This covers wages and working conditions. We have a very good agreement but there are always some changes to be made.

Our apprentice program is operating very smoothly. Our agreement calls for all apprentices to be indentured and attend school for related training as prescribed by state law. No new apprentices have been indentured in past few months, as work has slowed down, and with possibilities of these younger men being called into the service. Several apprentices have already been called.

During the past year a number of apprentices have completed their program and are very good journeymen. We have the five-year program. Our area Joint Apprenticeship Committee consists of equal representation, four members from the Local Union, and four from the Contractors Association. Also one from the local Vocational School as a consultant. Meetings are held once a month, at which time a consultant from the U. S. Department of Labor also meets with us. This has worked out very well, as all parties are represented and cooperation has been very good.

The local is now conducting a refresher course for the members, covering domestic, commercial and industrial heating controls and industrial motor controls. The local felt that with the number of new controls, applications, and changes that it would benefit us all to keep abreast of their changes if we are to install and maintain this equipment. An Educational Committee was set up who outlined the following program: Meetings to be held one night per week for eight weeks. A question box in which each member in class could deposit questions to be answered at the next meeting by three members picked by committee. These members to be picked at class of each meeting and given the questions. There is a new group each night. Domestic oil burners and

stoker wiring and controls were discussed for two nights then commercial and industrial controls. Two nights are set aside for industrial motor controls. Representatives of two heating and motor control manufacturers have met with us. They have shown films and lectured on the functions and proper application of controls. This seems to be working out very well, and judging from the attendance, which has been good, I think this will be an annual affair covering this or some other phase of the electric work as applies to inside wiremen.

Well, it is past my bedtime.

FRED E. HAUG, P. S.

Long Island Group Asks for Union Shop

L. U. 1381, MINEOLA, N. Y.—On January 10, 1951 the office workers, plant clerical employees, meter readers, collectors and salesmen of the Long Island Lighting Co. voted 896 to 290 in favor of authorizing the union to enter into an agreement with the company which requires membership in such union as a condition of continued employment.

This election was a tremendous victory for Local 1381 and was the result of a lot of hard work on the part of the officers, Executive Board members and shop stewards who deserve a vote of thanks for a job well done.

CHARLES H. TUPPER, B. M.

Coast Guard Yard Honors Commandant

L. U. 1383, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND—And so it continues almost every day, the same familiar greetings, handshaking and then I must apologize for not remembering the name. It is a great thrill you get when you start reminiscing about the past and believe me, Brothers, it's the past that counts with everyone. It is not what you are going to do—that's planning, but how you have done it. For instance, when you complete a job or complete a term in office or leave good friends, it's how you leave that counts and that becomes the past. So bear that in mind, fellows, always, and you shall have something to reminisce about.

Now, we will look over the situation at the Coast Guard Yard. Your Scribe is happy to write another chapter of good cheer from the Curtis Bay region. All hands and departments are busy and still a'buzzin'. Many "Return to Job" letters are being mailed to the furloughed employees and all that sounds good. The highlight news of the week at the Yard was the testimonial dinner or banquet tend-

ered to the Commandant, M. R. Daniels, who is retiring from the Yard after 40 years of military service. With some 300 or more friends, relatives and dignitaries from Baltimore, Washington, D. C. and other military departments in attendance, the dinner was a huge success. Your Scribe was acquainted with Com. Daniels while working at the Coast Guard Yard. As I have written about Capt. Keester (Retired), Com. Rhynberg (Retired), I shall now say to Com. Daniels—take it easy now, but "Semper Paratus."

And so we arrive at our meeting problems. Our regular meeting of February 16th, 1951 with Brother Buckley in the chair was well attended and the usual procedure of reading minutes, reports etc., went through like clock work. Plans for the entertainment committee were put together to shake something out of the bag. So let's hope they get on the ball. Most of the Brothers were home in time to watch wrestling or the fights on their television sets. Not so bad after all.

Gosh, I think I'm overdoing my letter. The editor may run out of space. So I will conclude this report with best wishes for a very happy and joyous Easter to all the Brothers and their families. By the way, Brother Eugene B. M. Smith, job steward of Local Union 28 also sends his Happy Easter greetings to all his many friends in the I.B.E.W.

REUBEN SEARS, P. S.

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Christmas Party Proclaimed Success

L. U. 1411, WILMINGTON, N. C.—

Here I am with an item that should have been sent to you a long time ago but the pictures were misplaced so, I have finally managed to get some new ones. The item is as follows:

Local 1411 of I.B.E.W. held a Christmas party for the members and their children at the Edgewater Club, December 15th, 1950. The Edgewater Club was built and given to the employes of the Tidewater Club by Mr. W. W. Bell, president of the T. W. P. Co., for their pleasure and summer outings. Local 1411 would like to thank the board of directors and Mr. Bell for the privilege of using the club for this event.

The party was a huge success. The place was filled to overflowing and a good time was had by young and old alike. We had Santa Claus with presents for all the youngsters and good cheer for the old. There were movies and games and plenty to eat. Everyone participated and cooperated to make this party the success it was. Below is a list of the enclosed pictures that were taken at the party:

1. Santa Claus (S. W. "Monk"

Studying Results of NLRB Election



Studying results of the union shop election held recently at the Long Island Lighting Company are, from left: Charles H. Tupper, business manager of Local Union 1381; Charles Sassullo, representing the N.L.R.B., and International Representative John P. Daly.

Rogers) is shown with some of his admirers.

2. President J. W. Brewer of 1411 is shown presenting gifts to Mrs. K. B. Swain, Mrs. Kimball Burriss, and Mrs. H. F. Wilson for the fine job they did in buying presents for the party.

3. This is a group picture of the members and their children attending the party. Note the happy and amazed expressions on their faces.

4. Shown at the microphone is the former mayor of Wilmington, J. E. L. Wade, who acted as the master of ceremonies and standing in front is

President Brewer again. The eye and nose in the foreground is the property of Jesse James, foreman of the line gang.

5. Recording Secretary F. E. Register and Mrs. Register in wheelchair, Brother K. B. Swain bending over the youngsters and seated is Brother M. B. Thomas of the Gas Service Department.

This was the first Christmas party staged by Local 1411 and with the cooperation of everyone, it was made a gala event and we hope that it will be possible to duplicate it next year.

F. E. REGISTER, R. S.

At Wilmington's Christmas Party



Scene at the party given by Local Union 1411, Wilmington, N.C.

Meeting at Olean, New York



International Representative William A. Schröde, sent us the above picture taken at a recent meeting of our new Local Union 1690 at Olean, New York. A gavel is presented to the new president of the I.B.E.W. local at the Electrical Reactance Corporation, after the union elected officers Saturday afternoon at the Christopher Columbus Clubhouse. The new president is Mrs. Helen Sokoloski, who received the gavel from William A. Schröde, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, International Representative of the I.B.E.W. Shown here, from left, are Henry A. Steibing, Hazelton, Pennsylvania, International Representative; Louis Farrace, Newark, New Jersey, International Representative; Mrs. Alice Grandusky, recording secretary of the union; Mrs. Muriel Messer, vice president; Mrs. Irene Canfield, treasurer; Mrs. Sokoloski; Mrs. Helen Armstrong, financial secretary; Mr. Schröde; and John Schreier, Buffalo, regional director of the A.F. of L. This election-of-officers meeting was the first the group has held since the February 7 election, when Reactance employees voted 330 to 111 to have the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers represent them in collective bargaining with the company. The new union has received certification from the N.L.R.B. and very shortly will ask company officials to meet with them on consummating an agreement.

Presenting Gifts



J. W. Brewer, president of Local Union 1411, presents gifts to Mrs. K. B. Swain and Mrs. K. W. Burriss for their outstanding work in the purchasing of presents for children.

Local Summarizes New Working Conditions

L. U. 1514, HANSON, MASS.—While the snow blows around the door it is hard to realize that Easter is only a few weeks away and will have gone before the JOURNAL containing this letter has reached our mail boxes.

The seasons come and go, with New England weather making so many changes that we feel sometimes in late spring that we are back again in winter, and often balmy spring weather fools us on winter days. It seems as if the weather man had a handful of days left over from each season and when the year was all made up he dropped the leftovers into New England's climate. However, we growl at every change, we take the surprises and pretend we're hardy.

On February 24th our Mary Turner, Jr., became the bride of Russell Hewins, at the First Baptist Church of Hanson. Both Mary and Russell are new members and we are all wishing

them the best in life. Mary is the daughter of our recording secretary, Mrs. Mary Turner.

Mrs. Florence Bruce has returned to work after several weeks leave of absence.

Since the rest rooms have been changed to the second floor the space where they formerly were has been used to extend the fluorescent department. The stairs to the upper regions are so steep that it is almost necessary to have a sandwich at the bottom to give one the strength to climb them.

The view is excellent, however, and we really appreciate the new card table and other conveniences. Perhaps someday we may have an elevator.

We neglected to mention that Ralph Sampson's son, Bobby, has a baby brother. Hope there'll be some pictures soon.

Donald Roesquist of the office force seems to be recovering nicely from a broken arm.

Our negotiating committee is still arguing over the cost-of-living wage increase which has been promised us after the first of May. We have great faith in our officers and committee and time will prove it well placed.

And as a special thought, let each of us be so busy hiding our own faults and mistakes from others, that we won't have time to seek out theirs.

VERDA M. LANE, P. S.

Correction

In the March issue, on page 43, a photo appeared showing members of L. U. 47, Alhambra, California, in front of a substation which they "cut over" from 2.3 KV to 4 KV operation. This picture and news item was erroneously credited to L. U. 477, San Bernardino.

Local 47 is made up of employees of the Southern California Edison Company and the California Electric Power Company and Interstate Telegraph Company.

We are sorry the mix-up in the photo cutline occurred.

Notice All Local Unions

When submitting obligation cards for new members, please designate on the card whether "A" or "BA" member. This is in accordance with Circular 107, Section 6, and is particularly important for local unions having more than one type of membership.

The Big If...

(Continued from page 34)

but in the case of a ground or water burst there may be radioactive particles in the air and it is better to be safe.

If you are not in danger of fire or cave-in, stay indoors and keep the windows covered as best you can.

Once the enemy raid is clearly over, change your clothes as soon as possible. Bathe or shower thoroughly, scrubbing hard and using plenty of soap. Give careful attention to hair and nails. This will remove any radioactive particles from your skin.

If you have been officially notified that your attack was a ground or water burst and you are near the damaged area, be very careful not to use any food or drink which has been exposed. It may be contaminated. Bathe and change clothes as stated above. Especially trained teams with detecting instruments will determine the areas which are seriously contaminated and tell you if you must leave the area. If you should be ordered to leave, don't pick up objects on your way out of the contaminated area, you may be carrying contamination with you.

There are a few other things you should remember.

Don't telephone.

Don't turn on water immediately after blast, except to fight fire.

Don't use metal goods in a contaminated zone.

Don't touch things after a ground or water burst.

Above all keep calm. Don't get excited and do try to help others who may be frightened and excited.

We should like to make a few additional comments about lingering radioactivity. You have practically nothing to worry about after an airburst. But a ground or water burst leaves a great amount of deadly radioactivity behind in the spray or dirt that spreads contamination as it falls to earth. However, radiation, even if you have absorbed a considerable amount of it, is not always fatal.

There is no immediate way of knowing when you have been exposed to radiation during and after the atomic burst. You will not feel anything if radiation hits you. Its signs show up later according to how much you have absorbed.

If you have absorbed a large amount, you will know it within a few hours. The first signs are nausea and shock. In the first day or two, this will be followed by vomiting, diarrhea and fever. There will be no pain but you will suffer discomfort, depression and fatigue. The symptoms will disappear, then return for two or three days. In the worst and untreated cases, death follows.

If you have symptoms of radiation sickness, go to a medical station at once. If you cannot get proper treatment immediately follow these simple rules until you can get adequate help:

Keep warm. Rest. Stay in bed if at all possible. Drink warm, nourishing liquids and eat foods rich in sugar and protein, but do not eat or drink foods or liquids that have been exposed in a contaminated area. Rely on canned and bottled foods in those places.

We have tried to present for you here in the space of one brief article, the do's and don'ts to observe in the event of atomic warfare. This feature is not intended to frighten but to reassure. We have no urgent reason to feel that this information will be necessary either in the immediate or the distant future—we pray God it will never be. But it's best to know. It's best to be prepared *IF*

What To Do

(Continued from page 41)

swelling. For relief, apply water as cold as can be borne. Then bandage firmly and elevate affected part. Rest is imperative.

In case of fracture, you will of course call a physician at once. Until he comes, keep the patient lying down as warm and comfortable as possible. If you *must* move the patient, first apply well padded splints in line with the fracture.

Here are a few "What to Do's" for miscellaneous occasions.

For *Dog bite*, wash wound with water under running tap if necessary. Dry with clean gauze and apply tincture of iodine. Allow to dry and bandage. (Consult physician at once.)

In case of *snake bite*, bind anything at hand tightly around the limb above the wound. Then suck out the poison. If a doctor cannot be reached quickly, cauterize the wound with a white hot iron.

For *poison ivy*, wash hands immediately with naptha soap and water. This may prevent inflammation. If inflammation does occur, bathe with salt water or baking soda.

For *sunstroke*, elevate head with a pillow and apply cold applications to head.

In case of *nose bleed*, this is seldom serious and usually stops in a few minutes. Do not blow the nose. See that there is nothing tight around the neck. Make cold applications to bridge of nose and back of neck. If bleeding persists, plug nose with absorbent cotton.

In the event of *severe bleeding from a wound*, let patient lie down and remove clothing to expose the wound fully, and raise wounded part as high as possible. If bleeding does not stop (this elevation treatment will sometimes check bleeding) make a compress by folding any clean cloth into a thick even pad. Place over wound and bind tightly. Do not use tourniquet unless absolutely necessary. If it must be applied, here's how. Take a handkerchief, towel or strip of strong cloth. Wind it loosely one or more times about the limb between the wound and the body and tie the ends together. Then pass a ruler or stick of any kind under the bandage and twist the bandage with the rod until bleeding stops. Be sure to loosen the tourniquet every 20 minutes and do not allow to remain on for more than an hour or two.

In cases of *electric shock*, don't fail to protect yourself when removing a person from a live electric wire. Put on rubbers or stand on dry glass and wear rubber or heavy gloves.

Questions and Answers

(Continued from page ...)

source voltage is increased or decreased.

I wholly disagree with the answer to the second question regarding the charge of a condenser. Permit me to restate the answer in this manner.

The charge of a condenser is the quantity of electricity stored in the dielectric as an electro-static charge, produced by the impressed voltage which causes a potential difference to exist across the plates, producing an electric field between the plates, the intensity of which is proportional to the applied voltage and the thickness of the dielectric.

For question three, I am again compelled to disagree. It IS possible to remove the plates of a condenser that has been charged and have the energy remain in the dielectric.

When a test condenser is so set up, consisting of plates and suitable dielectric such as mica, phenol insulation, fused quartz, polystyrene or others so that both the plates and dielectric are self-supporting and so that the plates can be removed after the impressed voltage has been removed and the condenser is in a state of charge, then it can be shown that the charge remains in the dielectric. The original plates, used to charge the condenser, can be cast aside and suitable replacement plates substituted in their place to prove that it is the dielectric that retains the charge. The plate that was used as the negative terminal during the charging process will become the positive terminal during the discharge period, proving again that a counter voltage was established on the dielectric, one side being at a positive potential and the other at a negative potential.

W.M. R. BUTLER,
Apprentice Wireman,
Local Union 80.

The fundamental theory of electricity states that a unit quantity of electricity is defined as that quantity which will repel with a force of 1 dyne a similar quantity 1 centimeter away in vacuum and that the region in which such forces act is called the "dielectric field" and the material composing this region is called the "dielectric".

The region in which such forces exist is often called the electrostatic field which implies that the charges are in a stationary pattern. The more common pattern is to have the electric charges in motion and is generally called an electric field but it is generally more correct to refer to the field existing between two charges whether these charges are at

Death Claims for February 1951

L. U.	Name	Amount	L. U.	Name	Amount
L. O. (1)	Robert J. Colbeck	1,000.00	58	Edward J. Porrett	475.00
L. O. (3)	Thomas Meadowcroft	1,000.00	67	John L. Hewett	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	Edward A. Moslander	1,000.00	76	Joseph A. Lynch	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	Bettiamon Rechnitz	1,000.00	77	George T. Brown	1,000.00
L. O. (3)	Chris B. Bosman	1,000.00	77	Walter Scott Ewing	1,000.00
L. O. (5)	Henry Beber	1,000.00	77	Alfred G. Fisher	1,000.00
L. O. (6)	Edward W. Fowler	1,000.00	77	Philip Sautter	1,000.00
L. O. (6)	A. G. McDonald	1,000.00	95	Clarence E. Prose	1,000.00
L. O. (9)	C. S. O'Connor	1,000.00	98	John H. Tingle	233.34
L. O. (9)	Frank J. Strubbe	1,000.00	99	Walter B. Carmichael	1,000.00
L. O. (11)	Fred E. Vautrin	1,000.00	99	Rock P. Martel	1,000.00
L. O. (17)	Elmer G. Cover	1,000.00	125	Roy L. Brown	1,000.00
L. O. (18)	W. W. Wilkinson	1,000.00	125	Wesley M. Polhausen	475.00
L. O. (29)	William L. Cosby	1,000.00	129	Robert S. Moore	1,000.00
L. O. (33)	Herman E. Dex	1,000.00	134	John F. Ahrens	650.00
L. O. (40)	Barrett H. Ackerman	1,000.00	134	A. J. Delaney	1,000.00
L. O. (40)	David C. Hobbs	1,000.00	134	Thomas O. Kline	1,000.00
L. O. (46)	D. E. Abernathy	1,000.00	134	George Strachan	1,000.00
L. O. (102)	Harry C. Grinnshaw	1,000.00	134	William B. Whelan	1,000.00
L. O. (103)	Edwin S. Miller	1,000.00	137	William J. Haynor	475.00
L. O. (115)	Frank A. Bradoff	1,000.00	153	John J. Pechi	1,000.00
L. O. (129)	Richard L. Chesnut	1,000.00	164	Wm. Engelbrecht	1,000.00
L. O. (130)	William Razy	1,000.00	212	Frank T. Sellacher	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	Charles Kehl	1,000.00	212	Lewis Sullivan	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	George Klewer	1,000.00	259	Arthur A. Smothers	1,000.00
L. O. (134)	Charles Uhler	1,000.00	278	Sotheron L. Vetters	475.00
L. O. (180)	William H. Woland	1,000.00	304	A. W. Fetzer	1,000.00
L. O. (197)	William Maloney	1,000.00	304	Charles J. Marston	825.00
L. O. (212)	Robert Phillips	1,000.00	304	George W. Waddie	1,000.00
L. O. (344)	Fred McLeod	200.00	340	Orville W. Neal	1,000.00
L. O. (352)	William Green	1,000.00	342	John K. Hurley	1,000.00
L. O. (465)	Arthur L. Dunnells	1,000.00	359	Lewis A. Norman	1,000.00
L. O. (487)	Amos Dull	1,000.00	380	Perry A. Musselman	1,000.00
L. O. (509)	C. O. Nickler	1,000.00	398	Claude R. Atteberry	650.00
L. O. (555)	Robert P. Galin	1,000.00	412	James Howard Bain	1,000.00
L. O. (651)	Lawrence Mulholland	1,000.00	428	Virgil L. Cleveland	1,000.00
L. O. (762)	Oscar Otto Weber	1,000.00	429	Lloyd Allen Ferguson	1,000.00
L. O. (785)	Miles A. Clark	1,000.00	438	Thomas J. Harrington	1,000.00
L. O. (873)	Frank Glaze	1,000.00	440	Thomas L. Elder	1,000.00
L. O. (931)	Lester W. Monroe	1,000.00	441	Ralph Schaff	1,000.00
L. O. (1245)	Joseph J. Manning	1,000.00	445	Starling Modrak	825.00
L. O. (1392)	John Flewelling	1,000.00	466	B. C. Livingston	1,000.00
5	Rufus A. Cousins	1,000.00	499	Isaac M. Gilmore	150.00
5	Harold J. Albers	1,000.00	508	Harris E. Laramore	1,000.00
5	William A. Donovan	150.00	515	Walter P. Keener	150.00
5	Dorothy Brown	825.00	558	Ray Malcolm Owens	650.00
5	Joseph Germano	150.00	595	Joseph F. Solon	1,000.00
5	Louis Granoff	1,000.00	604	Paul Tasler	1,000.00
5	Dave Herman	1,000.00	611	Stanley Houston Gregory	1,000.00
5	Adolph Mack	1,000.00	619	Charles L. Lewis	475.00
5	James F. Ryan	1,000.00	636	John Noble	1,000.00
5	Omer St. Martin	1,000.00	656	Floyd Herbert Spain	1,000.00
5	Frank McKenna	1,000.00	684	Hollis Earl Barnett	825.00
5	Louis W. Fleischer	1,000.00	732	Frank T. Bliss	1,000.00
5	Stanislaus Gilhooley	475.00	750	Frank L. Montgomery	1,000.00
5	Frank C. Nash	1,000.00	780	Moody Lamar Griffin	1,000.00
11	George Safire	1,000.00	859	Edward R. Lawyer	150.00
16	Harley Thurston	1,000.00	873	Jimmie G. Schull	650.00
17	Herman Schaffer	1,000.00	884	Anton J. Mrak	825.00
17	Lee R. Starnes	1,000.00	908	Herald G. Croft	1,000.00
23	Harry N. Chapdelaine	1,000.00	976	W. E. Cox	825.00
26	Edward Notchage	1,000.00	1141	B. S. Halsens	1,000.00
38	Louis March	1,000.00	1298	Donald J. Martin	1,000.00
50	Lee Roy Madison	1,000.00	1310	William Edward Bakersmith	1,000.00
50	Maurice H. Murray	150.00	1315	James B. Keatley	825.00
51	Thomas E. Fennell	1,000.00	1392	William Haas	1,000.00
51	Samuel Alden Harris	1,000.00	1426	Charles R. Hill	1,000.00
51	Fred Horton	1,000.00	1613	Leon Forgy	300.00
51	William B. Porter	1,000.00			
53	Frank J. McManus	825.00			
			TOTAL		\$124,783.34

rest or in motion, as the "dielectric field".

In regard to the energy being stored in a dielectric after the plates of a condenser are removed it is necessary to have a potential and a change of flux and the energy stored in the condenser equals capacitance times voltage squared divided by two or $W = CE^2/2$. Therefore if the plates are removed the voltages and charges on the plates that set up the flux in the dielectric are removed.

—EDITOR'S NOTE.

Graham in Labor Dept.

Frank P. Graham, who had a short but notable career as United States Senator from North Carolina, has been named Defense Man-

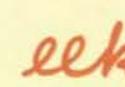
power Administrator by Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin. In his new position, Graham will direct, supervise and coordinate all of the defense manpower activities of the Department of Labor. A member of the War Labor Board during World War II, he has had long experience in industrial relations, and has served on numerous committees and boards. Secretary Tobin said that Dr. Graham's "notable success in achieving cooperation between management and labor would be very helpful in carrying forward the voluntary defense manpower program."

For 20 years, from 1930 to 1950, Dr. Graham was president of the University of North Carolina.

Wire Em



HERE ARE SOME NEON SIGNS IN MICHIGAN OF CITIES AND TOWNS WITH A COUPLE OF LETTERS MISSING. TAKE A PENCIL AND COMPLETE THEM.

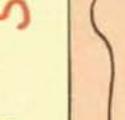
Detroit  Bat  eek 

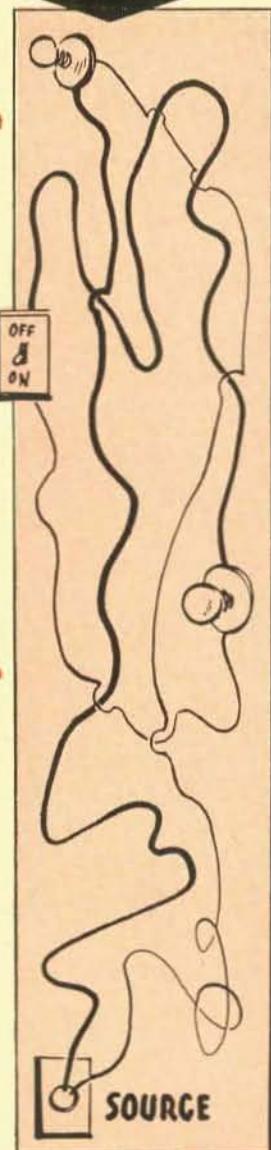
FIND THE ERRORS



lamazoo



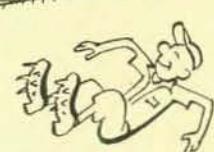
and Rap  s



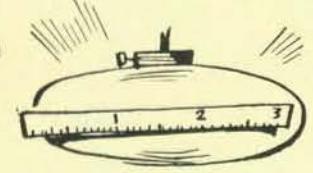
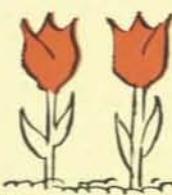
SOURCE



DRAW LINES FROM THE WORDS BELOW TO CARTOON THAT DESCRIBES THE WORD.



FUSE
YARD LIGHT
CLEATS
KNOCKOUT
BULBS
T-RATING
PLASTER EARS
UNDERWRITER
RANGE
PILOT LIGHT



CANCEL TO SPELL
AN ELECTRICAL WORD OR TERM

COLD DEER
JOB OXEN
PLAIN ANT
LIVE COLT

HERE'S HOW
CODE

Che  ygan  Musk on  a

h Jh B f? L  20 20

IN MEMORIAM

Prayer for Our Deceased Brothers

"Nothing can happen more beautiful than death."—WALT WHITMAN

O Lord, once again the ranks of our Brotherhood have been visited by the Angel of Death and many of our Brothers no longer live and laugh and love amongst us. But we believe in Thee, O Lord, and Thy promises. We beg Thy gentle mercy for these, our Brothers, and ask that they not taste death forever, but know only the beauty and the peace of going home.

Kind God, it is hard for their loved ones who are left, to face the sorrows of life without these whom they cherished. Make them, Merciful Lord, to know Thy great understanding, Thy wisdom and Thy love, so that they will no longer mourn, but look forward to the joy of reunion in the life to come.

And keep us their Brothers in Thy guiding care, our Father, that we may live as Thou wishest us to live, so that death will hold no fears for us but only an eagerness to join our Brothers in Your heavenly house and share their happiness through all eternity. Amen.

"Why fear death? It is the most beautiful adventure in life."—CHARLES FROHMAN (*last words.*)

John Burbank, L. U. No. 6

*Born December 8, 1902
Initiated April 6, 1943
Died February 20, 1951*

Louis Fleisher, L. U. No. 6

*Born March 9, 1885
Initiated November 10, 1904
Died February 5, 1951*

Walter Sehm, L. U. No. 6

*Born April 5, 1907
Initiated November 3, 1942
Died January, 1950*

Andrew J. Townsend, L. U. No. 6

*Born December 2, 1884
Initiated January 1, 1911
Died January, 1950*

Herman Schaffer, L. U. No. 17

*Born March 28, 1887
Initiated April 12, 1926
Died February 6, 1951*

L. R. Starnes, L. U. No. 17

*Born July 19, 1904
Reinitiated October 6, 1942 in
L. U. No. 962
Died February 7, 1951*

H. L. Pierce, L. U. No. 18

*Born November 4, 1897
Initiated September 2, 1941
Died January 2, 1951*

Joseph T. Cole, L. U. No. 28

*Born January 4, 1897
Initiated June 25, 1937
Died February 19, 1951*

Thomas E. Fennell, L. U. No. 51

*Born August 6, 1889
Initiated August 24, 1934
Died January 22, 1951*

George Franklin Bean, L. U. No. 66

*Born December 20, 1898
Initiated December 18, 1947
Died January 23, 1951*

John L. Hewett, L. U. No. 66

*Born February 8, 1892
Initiated July 3, 1941
Died February 6, 1951*

Richard King, L. U. No. 66

*Born 1867
Reinitiated September 10, 1924
Died February 4, 1951*

John De Jager, L. U. No. 107

*Born August 27, 1899
Reinitiated November 18, 1937
Died February 26, 1951*

Frank J. Oravitz, L. U. No. 144

*Born April 2, 1888
Initiated July 30, 1948
Died January 19, 1951*

Robert Phillips, L. U. No. 212

*Born July 25, 1881
Initiated November 16, 1910
Died December 24, 1950*

Frank Seilacher, L. U. No. 212

*Born July 18, 1884
Initiated October 22, 1903
Died January 13, 1951*

Lewis Sullivan, L. U. No. 212

*Born November 16, 1891
Initiated June 11, 1937
Died January 19, 1951*

Charles T. Jones, L. U. No. 263

*Initiated May 28, 1925
Died January 15, 1951*

Walter G. Lee, L. U. No. 292

*Born September 14, 1897
Initiated May 9, 1942
Died December 1, 1950*

Obert B. Okan, L. U. No. 292

*Born March 7, 1892
Initiated August 31, 1936
Died January 13, 1951*

Peter E. Broadhurst, L. U. No. 310

*Born February 19, 1889
Initiated May 3, 1945 in L. U. No. 79
Died January 24, 1951*

Orville Neal, L. U. No. 340

*Born October 5, 1900
Reinitiated March 2, 1945 in
L. U. No. 465
Died January 21, 1951*

John K. Hurley, L. U. No. 342

*Born March 22, 1904
Initiated February 22, 1943
Died January 23, 1951*

William Green, L. U. No. 352

*Born June 8, 1885
Initiated November 12, 1917 in
L. U. 62
Died January 28, 1951*

Ralph A. Evans, L. U. No. 353

*Born September 17, 1924
Initiated November 15, 1948 in
L. U. No. 213
Died January 1, 1951*

A. E. Mitchell, L. U. No. 353

*Born May 11, 1904
Initiated September 10, 1926
Died December 24, 1950*

Edwin N. Brown, L. U. No. 613

*Born December 8, 1902
Reinitiated August 19, 1925
Died January 23, 1951*

Walker R. Adcock, L. U. No. 655

*Born June 7, 1908
Initiated February 3, 1940
Died February 2, 1951*

Joseph L. Hushion, L. U. No. 724

*Born February 1, 1884
Initiated January 2, 1902 in L. U. 3
Died January 7, 1951*

Josephine Flynn, L. U. No. 1306

*Initiated October 3, 1944
Died January 26, 1951*

DON'T PUT IT OFF...



...PUT IT ON!

Wear the distinctive, attractively-designed jewelry of your Brotherhood. Display with pride the smart-looking lapel buttons, tie clasps, rings and other articles bearing the IBEW emblem. You'll be wearing handsome jewelry and promoting the prestige of your Union at the same time.

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J. SCOTT MILNE

1200 - 15th St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

Enclosed find my check (or money order) for \$..... for:

No. Desired	Item Number	Description	Price
-------------	-------------	-------------	-------

My ring size is: (if ring is ordered) Total \$.....

Name..... Card No.....

Address.....

Local Union No.....

The above-listed articles will be supplied only when the proper amount has been remitted. Postage and express charges are paid by the International. All taxes are included in the above charges.

10 kt. Gold Lapel
Button 1.50



10 kt. Gold Badge
of Honor 2.50
(5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30,
35, 40 and 45 years)

10 kt. Gold Lapel
Button 2.00



Wife's Emblem of
Electrical
Workers
Auxiliary
IBEW
1945-1965
10 kt. Gold Plated Auxil-
iary Pin
(for ladies) 50

10 kt. Gold Lapel
Button 1.75



No. 1—Gold Filled Emblem
Gilt Tie Clasp \$1.00
No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel
Button (shown) 1.50
No. 3—Gold Rolled Pin... .75
No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel
Button75
No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel
Button (shown) 1.75
No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel
Button (shown) 1.75
No. 8—Tie Slide 2.00
No. 10—10 kt. Gold Ring* 4.00
No. 11—10 kt. Gold Badge
of Honor (shown) 2.50
(5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30,
35, 40 and 45 years)
No. 12—Tie Clasp 4.50
No. 13—Gold Plated Auxil-
iary Pin (shown) (for
ladies) 50
No. 15—Heavy 10 kt. Gold
Ring* 20.00

Jewelry not sent C.O.D.
* Rings furnished only in sizes 9,
9½, 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 12, 12½.

Metal Labels, \$3.75 per 100.
Jewelry sold to District of Columbia resi-
dents subject to the 2% sales tax.

Jewelry not sent C.O.D.
* Rings furnished only in sizes 9,
9½, 10, 10½, 11, 11½, 12, 12½.

Metal Labels, \$3.75 per 100.
Jewelry sold to District of Columbia resi-
dents subject to the 2% sales tax.

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every
job
the
SAFE WAY

